THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,729—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 24th Aug.	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	—	—
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	—	—
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
26th ,,	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	—	—
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	—	—
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	—	—

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	—	—
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	—	—
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	—	—
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	—	—
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	—	—
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	—	—
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	—	—
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	405

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrain Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	25th Aug. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	29th August	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	30th August	† 6 a.m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 29th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerab.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Baroda 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota" 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 Tons on or about 27th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay,
23rd August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. 1912.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
a Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	2nd Sept. 1912.
Somali	2665	Kasch	17th Sept. 1912.
a Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Oct. 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th August, 1912.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.............£400,000
RESERVE..............................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch,
101, Hornby Road.

TO THE JADED MAN

of business; the hard pressed professional; the individual who is always in harness so to speak, there is nothing in this world to compete with the Motor car to bring a change of scene, an entire distraction and wearing away of thought from the grind of diurnal life.

NAPIER CARS

are especially suited for touring; they have the elements of safety derivable from perfect machinery; they are within the understanding of persons of ordinary intelligence, and a week's tour in one about India would bring more real knowledge of this country than a whole shelf full of books on India, presented in the most entertaining form, spiced by a spirit of adventure, and seasoned with experience that will last till time for you shall be no more. There is nothing in the world which can give such a deep and fascinating impression of the marvellous land, than in touring through it. Sir Henry Norman, whose books on the Far East have distinguished him as a great traveller and an experienced *reconteur* writes thus of an automobile tour in Africa: "To two people who have learned what the possession of an automobile may mean, the year, apart from its daily duties and its daily dust, is divided into three parts: One, the anticipation; two, the execution; three, the retrospect, of its motor journey. No other event of their year, again, of course, excepting grave affairs of public and private life, demands so much delightful preparation, brings so much keen enjoyment, imparts so much solid knowledge, affords so much precious memory as the month or two they spend together upon the flowing road."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

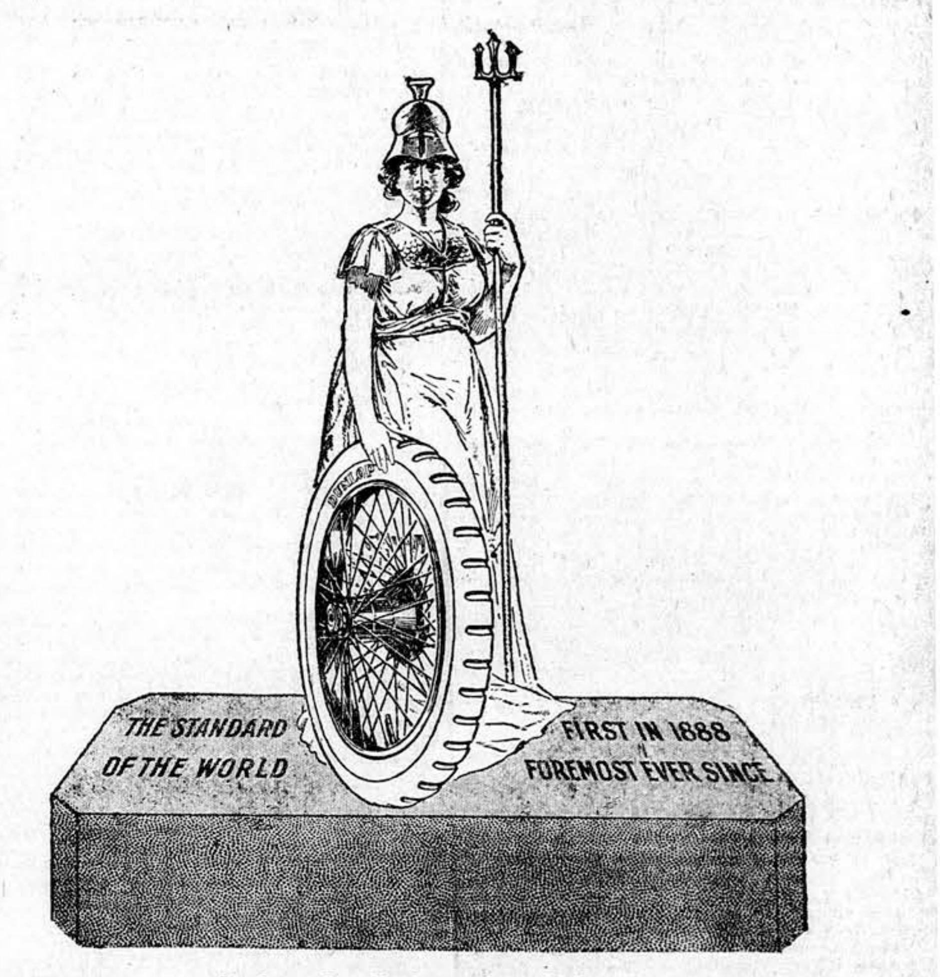
FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 201

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).


THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
FIRST IN 1888 FOREMOST EVER SINCE

Brittania Rules the Waves

AND

DUNLOPS

Rule the Roads.

Dunlop Tyres are a product of expert British Workmanship, combined with the highest grade material, Dunlop Tyres by the test of experience have been shown the

BEST FOR INDIA.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,	MADRAS,	CALCUTTA,
3 Wallace St.	188c Mount Rd.	3, Mangoe Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?

Is it fair to your friends?

You cannot take chances.

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH IN

India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SALE NOTICE.

TENDERS for MHOWRA SEED 100 cwt, approximately will be received at Dhulia, on THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1912, at 12, Standard time.

2. Seed will be delivered at Taloda Depot, North-Khandesh.

3. Full particulars of sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer,
North-Khandesh.

Dhulia, 31st August, 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1912, before 1 P. M. for the right of "ERECTING A GRAND STAND" for spectators, either on the Esplanade Parade Ground, or on the Marine Lines Ground, in connection with the ensuing Quadrangular Cricket Matches.

Each Tender to be accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money.

Further particulars and conditions will be given on application to the Superintendent of Esplanade.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, reserves the right to reject all or any tender.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 20th August, 1912.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 30 LAKHS 1912.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised by the Government of India under the provisions of section 59-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act to raise a loan of Rs. 30,00,000 invite tenders for their Debentures to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 only, to be expended on the improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.

Under the powers vested in them by section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves, and set apart the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 from the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000.

Debentures will :—

I be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ;

II bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay ;

III be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi;

IV be consolidated at the desire of holders subject to a minimum of Rs. 500 and in multiples of Rs. 500 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes;

V be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

1st, 5 per cent. on application;

2nd, balance 95 per cent on or, before 31st December, 1912.

Interest will accrue from the date on which each debenture is paid in full.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken by 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 20th of September, 1912, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."

Tenders should be made in the form given below.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained, on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust and forward the Bank's receipt to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1912.

FORM OF TENDER.

I...hereby tender for Rs.....................................of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1912 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs......................as......................for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose ....for Rs.................................. and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the Account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in ....Debentures of Rupees..................................each.

..................................Signature.
..................................Address.

Dated..............................1912.

TRUST FUNDS.

N.B.—In accordance with the power contained in section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1897 or other law for the time being in force until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.

C. A. BEYTS,
Ag. Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.

Karachi, Port Trust
Office, 16th August, 1912.

MESSRS. ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED beg to give notice that Mr. JAMES INMAN EMERY, lately Manager of their Indian business, has severed his connection with the Company. The Management of the Company's Indian Depot is at present in the hands of Mr. S. G. WHEELER.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED,
Indian Depot,
Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

19th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the INDIAN FELT TOPEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., in Liquidation.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are hereby required on or before FRIDAY, the 30th day of August instant, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company, 17, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, failing which the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the Company amongst the parties entitled thereto without reference to such debts or claims which will be considered as waived and the Company finally wound up.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1912.

RUSTOMJEE K. MODI,
JAMNADAS PRANJIVANDAS,
Liquidators.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

AS the 15th September is a Jain Holiday, the AUCTION SALE of the PORBANDAR STATE JEWELLERY, is put off to the 25th SEPTEMBER.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

Porbandar, 16th August, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, at the hour of 4 P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 5th day of September 1912, for the purpose of considering, and if approved of passing, the following Special Resolution :—

RESOLUTION.

(a). That the Capital of the Company, now amounting to Rs. 46,87,500 divided into 3,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each and 12,750 Shares of Rs. 250 each, be increased to Rupees 96,87,500 by the issue of 10,000 five per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each.

(b). That the said Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right, out of the net profits of the Company which it shall be determined to distribute in dividends, to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital amount for the time being paid up thereon respectively, to be calculated from the date of allotment and to be payable half yearly, and also the right in a winding up of the Company to payment of capital amount and all arrears of dividend, whether declared or undeclared, up to the commencement of such winding up, in priority to the existing shares of the Company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or any surplus assets.

(c). That the holder of every five of the said Shares shall be entitled to one vote.

(d). That the Company, shall be at liberty after the issue of the said Shares to issue from time to time thereafter further preference shares ranking pari passu in all respects with the said 10,000 Preference Shares.

(e). That Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company be removed, and the following Articles be substituted in its place :—

3. "The Capital of the Company now consists of Rs, 96,87,500, subject to be increased in accordance with the regulations of the Company and the legislative provisions for the time being in force in this behalf.

3 A. The said Capital is divided into 10,000 five per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 500 each, 3,000 shares of Rs. 500—each and 12,750 shares of Rs. 250—each.

3 B. The said Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right, out of the net profits of the Company which it shall be determined to distribute in dividends, to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital amount for the time being paid up thereon respectively, to be calculated from the date of allotment of the said shares and to be a payable half yearly, and also the right in a winding-up of the Company to payment of the capital amount and all arrears of interest, whether declared or undeclared, up to the commencement of such winding-up, in priority to the existing shares of the Company but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or any surplus assets."

(f) That in Article 68 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the words "and two votes for every Share of Rs. 500 held by him" be removed, and the following words substituted :—

"and two votes for every share of Rs. 500 held by him not being a Preference Share. The holder of every five Preference Shares not disqualified by the preceding Article or Article No. 15, and who has been duly registered for two months previous to the General Meeting, shall be entitled to be present and to speak and vote at such meeting and shall have one vote."

(g) That in Article 75 of the Articles of Association of the Company, after the words "provided such net profits shall also admit," the following words be added :—

"of a dividend to the holders of the Preference shares as provided for by Article 3 B, and" and between the word "to" and the word "shareholders the words" the other shall be added.

(h) That in Article 115 of the Articles of Association of the Company the following words be added at the commencement :—

"Subject to the provisions of Article 3 B."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th August 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 427 of 1912.

1. PESTONJI MANECKJI KANGA, of Bombay, Parsi, Solicitor, residing at Nepean Sea Road, in Bombay and
2. MOHAMED RAHIMTULLA SAYANI, of Bombay, Sunni Mohamedan, Solicitor, residing at Pedder Road, in Bombay, both carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Kanga and Sayani ....Plaintiffs.

Versus.

MOOSA HAJI ESSA, of Bombay, SUNNI MAHOMEDAN, landed proprietor, residing at Ghoghary Moholla without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in persuance of a Warrent of sale of immoveable property dated the 9th day of August, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following properties :—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Ghoghary Moholla or Pydhowni Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 854 and New No. 8020 and New Survey No. 1084 assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 15 and standing on the name of Oomer Essa Muckal Ghoghary since deceased containing by admeasurement 64 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Ghoghary Moholla or Pydhowni Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of the said Essa bin Mahomed Ghoghary and on or towards the South by the house of Dada Dossa.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Ghoghary Moholla or Pydhowni Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 854, 855, and New No 801, and New Survey No. 1085, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 15 containing by admeasurement 71 3-9 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Ghoghary Moholla on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of Peera Ghoghary Cuddiah and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Essa.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 20th day of September 1912 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. —Dated this 20th day of August, 1912.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE ANIMATED GAZETTE :
A Record of Current European Events.

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS.

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A Story of Love and Jealousy.

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All the Members marry.

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A Comic Play by Max Linder, with the Author in the principal role.

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BEG to bring to the notice of Mofussil Residents and also Residents of Byculla, Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Chowpaty, Girgaum, Mazgaon, Jacob's Circle, Parel, Dadar, Mahim and Bandra, that their Pharmacy Department is open Day and Night. Prescriptions accurately dispensed by competent dispensers by standard drugs. The Pharmacy is in charge of experienced Chemist of about thirty years' standing.

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Outstation orders promptly executed.

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PRICES LOW, fitting guaranteed.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of MOTOR CAR and ACCESSORIES and FURNITURE.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Joseph Salvador Fernandez, an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Girgaum, opposite Dr. Lali's Veterinary stables in the factory of Messrs, Indo-Foreign Motor Works the following goods of the above Insolvent such as

1 motor car old and accessories and furniture such as office tables and chairs, cupboards, copying press, bench &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RESALE BY AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, at Walkeshwar, near Government House, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee-Vendor Mr. Jay Dayal Lachhminarayan, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the previous sale by auction of the property held by the vendor on the 14th of August 1912, under the power of sale reserved to the Vendor under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd December, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will re-sell by Public Auction, the following valuable property on FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1912, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing therein, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the public passage or road leading to the Government House, Malabar Hill, in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, at Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 217 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 66, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 54, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of Janardhan Pursottamji, on or towards the West by the said road leading to the Government House, Malabar Hill, and on or towards the South by the Government ground reserved for carriage stand printed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchoddas, at their office, in Military Square Lane or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1912.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

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A Picture which gives an idea of the queer manners and customs of the South American Indians.

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A famous Classical Drama. Richly coloured and vividly realistic.

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A touching Story showing how two little children proved to be the means of bringing good luck to their father in the time of misfortune.

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103, Olive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	"	" 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	"	" 423,677,78

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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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Ipoh
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,00,000

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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They are self-adjusting.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
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1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
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1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [22ND AUG. 1912.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 65 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The whole 50 lakhs of Councils were again allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenderers receiving 70 per cent. against 57 per cent. last week. The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being very moderate, while Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.	
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d.	15th Sept
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2	
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-2	
Shanghai „	...201 1-4	
Japan „	...150 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the near Settlement, and has remained quiet but steady during the day, with a small business passing.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96	3	0
1st Settlement ...	„	96	2	0
2nd „ ...	„	96	0	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 higher for ready at 28 13-16 and 1-16 higher for forward at 28 3-4, the advance being reported as due to Indian buying. New York was 1-2 up at 62 5-8. The local market opened at 72 11-16 ex. duty for ready and 72 3-4 for the first settlement and declined 3-16 during the early part of the day. Later on prices recover 1-16 of the decline and close as under for ready and forward. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0	3
Australian „	„	24	0	0
Sovereigns „	„	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	„	72	9	0
1st Settlement ... —	„	72	10	0
2nd Settlement	„	72	14	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	„	81	15	0
1st Settlement	„	82	0	0
2nd Settlement	„	82	4	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed steadier with an advance of 8 to 10 points. Weather reports are somewhat conflicting. The local market also opened steadier, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 296 1-97, while fully good Bengals were quoted Rs. 245. There has been little business doing during the day, but at the close rates are nominally steadier as the Liverpool opener is better than was expected.

Ready Cotton continues steady with a moderate demand by mills.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	305	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	297-98	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	294	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	291	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	284	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	281	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	271	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	261	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	262	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	267	Dec.
„ „ „ ...	„	273	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	246-47	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	292	Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns —	„	267	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	277	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 6,000
Total Imports ...	... 7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·35	6·22	6·17
+02	+02	+02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·12	6·11	6·13
+02	+02	—03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr-May.
6·14	6·15	6·16
+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	12	0	B.T.
September ...	„	11	5	6	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	„	10	11	0	„

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8	6	0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	„	8	2	0	B.T.
Yellow „ „ ...	„	9	2	0	„

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	54	8	0
Black Kutai	„	47	4	0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	12	8	0	B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	39	0	0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	„	27	0	0	
Forward	„	25	0	0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ...	Rs.	45	0	0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8	0	0	B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	6	6	R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ...	„	5	6	0	„
„ „ May 1913 ...	„	5	9	0	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,245
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	69

MILLS.

David	490
Empress	255
Finlay	390
Kohinoor	855
Manockji Petit	2,972 1-2
Standard	1,370
Swan Mill Co.	257 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	183
Colaba Land and Mill	1,600
Treacher and Co	460

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patty Railway Co. ...	137 1-2
Tapti Valley	555 C D

HIGH COURT—AUG. 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Long Causes.

231-08 Edg G N and W Sobhagchand Vassanjee vs Dada Abbor M B Chottia.
229-11 Motichand and D Iswardas Moti vs Tarachand L and K Mandlis Kanga and S.
188-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Chit M and K
819-11 Pest R K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs Motilal Kanji Man and T and Dik D and S
595-11 Unwalla and P Hakimji Assijee vs T M Nathebhai S B Mehta
214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroop Oomaji vs P B Deokar Dustur and Co
499-12 Mulla and M Haji Ebrahim H S Nurani vs Rakhmabai Vachha and Co
453-12 Dastur and Co Meghji Hirji vs Hemraj Hirji Moti and D
371-12 Moti and D Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem Mehta and D
560-12 M B Chothia Bai Sirinbai vs R S Ghandy Mulla and M
566-12 Manek and N S T Mansuria vs A M S Thaver
299-07 Ard H D and Co Kanayalal Basdeodas vs Shankerdas Shivlal Dah F and D
404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanally Payne and Co
766-10 Ard H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K
992-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Manji Vanmali Cap and V.
143-12 Bick M and R Rookhiaboo vs Sarajally Adamji Noorbhai Payne and Co.
166-12 Payne and Co Ruttonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ld Nadirsha and D.
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Mehta and D.
684-11 Cap and V M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co.
211-12 Patell and E Sakharam Govind vs Gungubai D J Mantri.
204-12 Jeh and S M H Jam Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sme B and Co.
219-12 Malvi H M and R Bansilal Amirchand vs Shridham Gopinath in Person.
220-12 Mirza M and M Abdul Rehman Mitha vs D D Kharas in Person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
After the Chamber Work is over.
Long Causes.

675-11 Maneckial and T Abdulla Kara vs Sadanand Jagannath Sham M and H.
676-11 Maneckial and T Abdulla Kara vs Sadanand Jagannath Sham M and H
991-11 Sabnis and G Ida Alias Haji Abdul Satar vs Bai Mariambai widow Little and Co
443-12 Sme B and Co M C Khambatta vs Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeswantrao Holkar B B Mehta.
1040-10 Hiralal and Co Tokersey Govarji vs Dwarkadas Amerchand Dik D and S.
674-09 Maneck and Luxmibai vs N S Tamber Sham M and H.
928-10 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Kusturbai Edg G W and Co.
832-11 Edg G W and Co Jeychandbhai Manchubhai vs Kadurbhai Ebrahim.
142-12 Payne and Co Khatizabai vs Noorbai Jam R and D.
197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibboy vs Essaji Moosaji Jeh and S and E B Mehta.
1208-10 Judah and S Jafferji Hosseinally vs C M Badshah Amin and D.
356-11 Mehta and D Kulsambai widow vs Mehrally Hamir Manch and N
657-11 Jeh M and S Mahomed Nathu vs Rehmatbai, widow Payne and Co and Jeh M and S.
395-11 E P D Cunha Gulabchand Bhagwanji vs. William Clarke and others Jeh M and S and Kanga and S.
925-11 Tyabji D and Co—Lalji Doongersey vs Vithaldas Mohunji Pest R K and Co.
738-12 Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed vs Kaparchand Mohunji—Little & Co.
1043-11 Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Vadilal vs The New Piece-goods Bazar and Co. Ltd.—Payne and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co. Marshall and Co. vs Gordhandas Khatau, Craigie B and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)
Long Causes.

109-12 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co
921-11 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shampji Tyabji D and Co
93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudin vs Karbella Begum Mulla and M
101-12 Moti and Chhmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulom vs Abdu Ea-ool Balloo Payne Co
351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxaman Power Jamshedji R and D
913-11 Captain and V Raoji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D
322-11 Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others S B Mehta
647-10 Payne and Co Oplidas Mulchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and otherr Taybji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
122-12 Mulla and M, P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

BIRTH.

LAMB—August 21, at 20, Queen's Gardens, Poona, to Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer "Arabia" due at 6 a. m.
Harwood League Football match: Warwicks vs. B. A. C.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "One of the most useful traits a man can have is not to think he knows how to do half a-dozen things as well that he needn't do any of them."—New York Press.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play, the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	........Folies Bergere	..............P. Lincke
Overture	........Semiramide	..............Rossine
Valse	........Gypsy Love	..............Franz Lehar
Selection	......A Waltz Dream	..............Oscar Straus
Serenade	......Italienne	..............A. Czibulka
Selection	......Quaker Girl	..............Dan. Godfrey
Two-Step	......Kunnin Kaffirs	..............P. Rubens

NEW GHARRY STAND.—"The Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the establishment of a public conveyance stand at the corner of Babulnath Road, near the Parsi Dharmsala has been sanctioned.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.—Regulations by the Commissioner of Police to regulate religious processions during the Ganpati festival are published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

DOCK REGULATIONS.—The Bombay Government Gazette contains a draft notification, which it is proposed to issue, providing new regulations for vessels in the port of Bombay. Objections or suggestions should be sent to the Secretary to Marine Department before October 1st.

VOLUNTEER LECTURE.—The seventh lecture (American Civil War, Battle of Sharpsburg) will be delivered by Major C. F. Dobbs, General Staff, in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room near the Brigade Office on Monday at 6 p.m. Mufti may be worn.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mahomed Currimbhoy Salebhoy, a mehta residing in Samuel street, has reported the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 347 from his cupboard. Herrubai, wife of Jetha Bhowan, residing at Chandanwadi, reports the theft of a box containing ornaments valued at Rs. 346.

LOST AND FOUND.—The Police have certain property, to wit, dogs, umbrellas, waterproof coat, silver studs, leather-purse, cash, sheet, money-receipt, spectacles, labour-cart buckles, coachman's great-coat, lady's coat, iron handbarrow, brass-headed motor nut and a bag of red powder lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—With effect from the 1st of September the rates for telegrams between India (including Burma) and Ceylon will be revised as shown below:—For state or private telegrams present rates, three annas per word; revised rates from 1st September 1912, one rupee for first 12 words and two annas for each additional word. For press telegrams, present rate, first 32 words, Re. 1 As. 8; revised rates from 1st September 1912, Re. 1. each additional four words present rate, As. 3; revised rates from 1st September 1912, As. 2.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Professor N. G. Velinkar, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a public address to-morrow the 24th, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "The University and the Ideal of Teaching," when the Rev. Fr. A. Vaeth, S.J., will preside. The Senior Class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet on Sunday in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar will conduct the class and will expound Wordsworth's "Prelude."

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during July, including animals sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Society, with the permission of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; and animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment:—Cruelty cases fined by the magistrates 278; overloading 71; animals in cruelty cases sent to the hospital with fine 100; animals in cruelty cases sent to the hospital without fine 7; animals in cruelty cases sent to the Pinjrapole with fine 3; Warned and discharged 26; total 485 cases, 573 animals.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Yesterday morning at three o'clock, a policeman doing duty near a dharamsala at Foras Road noticed a Pathan named Fazal Ahmed Bux, aged about thirty, going towards Grant Road station. He stopped the Pathan on suspicion and on searching his person, found a purse in one of his pockets. The policeman questioned him as to its contents and the Pathan said it contained a ten-rupee note. On opening the purse, the policeman found a hundred-rupee note and four sovereigns. Fazal Ahmed, thereupon, offered him two sovereigns to let him go. This made the policeman more suspicious and on looking more carefully at the sovereigns, he found blood-stains on them. The policeman then took him to his chowkey, where, in the meantime several people had turned up complaining that a Pathan had been found murdered in one of the rooms of a chawl in Stable Street, Kamatipura. At the chowkey, those persons identified Fazal Ahmed as the person living with the deceased, who was known as Gulam Rasul.

An inquest on the body of Gulam Rasul was held in the evening at the Morgue by the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, when after the identification evidence was ed, further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Health Officer's Report on the Cholera Outbreak.

RESUMED DISCUSSION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

Consideration was resumed of a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a report prepared by the Executive Health Officer on the recent epidemic of cholera in the city.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had, on the last occasion, proposed that the Commissioner's letter, forwarding the Health Officer's report, be recorded.

Discussion was resumed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. He said that the report by the Health Officer was prepared in a business-like manner and it was a very useful document. It covered extensive ground and was made as full as possible in point of details. But what Sir Bhalchandra and, he hoped, his colleagues on the Corporation wanted, was not a report of the kind submitted before them. A report on an epidemic of cholera in a city like Bombay was looked upon as a useful document, not by the people of ordinary classes but even by the scientific world. But he (Sir Bhalchandra) failed to see that the document had been prepared in a scientific manner. It appeared that no bacteriological or scientific research was undertaken. The Municipal Commissioner on a former occasion had said that it was out of the question for the Health Officer of Bombay to do any such thing. The Corporation were paying a very handsome salary to the Health Officer and were spending over twenty-three lakhs of rupees on the Health Department and therefore they expected a thoroughly scientific report. About one statement made in the report Sir Bhalchandra had to speak particularly. In attributing the causes of the outbreak, the Health Officer averred that partly it was due to contagion. The theory of contagion in cases of cholera had been blasted altogether. The whole medical world now admitted that the theory of contagion in cases of cholera epidemic could not be supported.

Dr. Guaya said that among other causes one cause for the outbreak was attributed by the authorities to the inadequate supply of water. In future Dr. Guaya hoped the Water Department would see their way to give a larger supply of water to the localities affected by the epidemic.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain said that he wished to speak on one point which struck him more strongly than anything else during the spread of the epidemic. It was the want of any accommodation for Europeans suffering from cholera in the Arthur Road Hospital. It appeared as if they did not want Europeans in India at all. There might be certain reasons for the action of the authorities at the St. George's Hospital where several patients were taken to refuse admission to patients suffering from cholera, but he could not understand why the Municipality should not keep accommodation for Europeans in their hospital. The Europeans could be treated at home, but a large number of them lived in boarding houses and the Y. M. C. A., and it was necessary to have an infectious diseases hospital in the Fort for Europeans as it was very inconvenient to take patients to a very distant place. He knew, however, that many people would object to such an hospital being located in the Fort, but he hoped something must be done for the large number of Europeans living at the southern end of the city. He made a suggestion and hoped the Commissioner in consultation with the Health Officer would give it some consideration.

AN ALL ROUND CRITIC.

Dr. Sukhia, criticising the details of the report remarked that the epidemic was due to many imported cases. Another cause was the inadequate supply of water. The small quantity of water affected them materially. The short hour supply made it compulsory for the people to store up the water and thus it was liable to be contaminated. As to the statement made in the report that fæcal matter was found in the water, Dr. Sukhia desired to know if that statement was based on the results of bacteriological or chemical analysis. He then criticised the theory of contagion, which Dr. Turner had supported. He averred that actual swallowing was necessary to suffer from cholera. He admitted that in certain respects the report was very useful. He only suggested that the Water Department might make the necessary changes which helped to improve the sanitary condition of certain localities in time of epidemic or expected epidemic.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said it was an ordinary report. There was nothing to congratulate upon, nothing to be satisfied with, and nothing to be justified. He and all other members had expected a scientific report and a description of the investigation made by the Health Officer. But there was nothing in the report in the form of suggestions, measures to be taken in future, nor how and in what manner the outbreak occurred.

Colonel Collie said that if any member had made out a bad case it was, he considered, Mr. Wacha, by the introduction of irrelevant matters. Many severe remarks were made against Dr. Turner for making investigations and scientific researches, but it was impossible for the Health Officer with so many other things to attend to to make such investigations which was the proper function of special officers. In this matter Colonel Collie referred the member to the Government's resolution appointing special officers, who proceeded to Madras to make investigations into cholera, and said that those who desired any information or knowlege on the subject could get it from the discoveries made by those special officers and the conclusions submitted by them. The Health Officer, it appeared, had taken all necessary and possible steps for the prevention of the spread and outbreak of the epidemic, and his best services were in connection with the congregation at Bhuleshwar, where the Health Officers, assisted by his sanitary officers, dissuaded people from drinking the contaminated water and the thousands of people collected near the temple were saved from attack in that epidemic. It was one of the most important measures towards the prevention of an outbreak. Again, they had no other workable theory to put forward beyond the "Sharbat" and certain customs prevailing amongst the Mahomedans. Those were the theories submitted by Dr. Turner and his critics could not suggest any other workable one. He was not holding a brief for Dr. Turner, but he must say that the report was a sensible one and the criticisms made against that officer were not justifiable.

Mr. J. Baptista said he could not swallow all the statements made in the report by the Health Officer. Some of them were opposed to recognised medical opinion, as was pointed out by Sir Bhalchandra.

The letter and the report were recorded.

MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND.

In accordance with provious notice of motion Mr. Sallebhoy Kurrimbhoy Barodawalla moved:—That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it would not be desirable to acquire the vacant plot of land opposite the Mahomedan Burial Grounds at Narielwady in view of the requirements of the Borahs and other Mahomedan communities for the expansion of the burial grounds in the near future, and if so, to submit difinite proposals in the matter.

Mr. Barodawalla said that looking to the progress of the city and also their experience of increasing population towards northern parts of the city, it would be a wise thing to take advantage before the plots were built upon.

The proposition was carried.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chinoy moved the following proposition of which he had given previous notice: "That the Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Tramways Company to the large number of tramway accidents referred to in the last report of the Commissioner of Police, and to enquire what the reasons for the accidents were, and what steps the Company have taken or propose to take to reduce the number of such accidents as much as possible in future."

Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, in moving the proposition, pointed to the fact that the last report of the Commissioner of Police showed that there had been 405 accidents recorded during the year under report against 145 as reported during the previous year. He thought those figures were enough justification for an enquiry of the sort suggested in his resolution. The causes were not mentioned, but he believed there could not be such an increase in the number unless there was some negligence somewhere. He was of opinion that most of the drivers were careless. In any case an inquiry must be made in the interest of the public and he hoped the Corporation would accept his proposition.

Being put to the vote the proposition was agreed to.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

Mr. Kazi Kubiruddin, according to previous notice that he had given, moved:

"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the representation made to them in pursuance of Corporation Resolution, dated the 24th August, 1911, for amending the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to exercise efficient control over the importation and sale of milk, and to request that the proposed legislation be expedited."

In support of the proposetion Mr. Kazi said:

The Corporation submitted a representation to Government about a year ago requesting them to amend certain sections of the Municipal Act to enable the officers of the Municipality to deal effectively with the questions of sale and adulteration of milk. Unfortunately the Government has not moved in the matter at all. The following amendments are urgently required:—(1) The registration, and licensing of places for the sale of milk; (2) the granting of license to hawkers; (3) to authorise Inspectors to arrest persons bringing in adulterated articles; (4) fining sellers or importers of milk adulterated with water or of milk unfit for human food. The amendments are simple in their character. The control by licensing over the sale of milk is similar to the control already exercised over the various trades far less immediately connected with human health. If Act II of 1899, better known as the Ghee Act, was extended by notification and made applicable to milk, it is expected, it will prevent the sale of adulterated milk, an article of food much more important to daily life than ghee. One of the intended amendments will enable the Municipal analyist, instead of the Government analyser, to analyse the samples of milk. Suspicious milk requires analysis. Such analysis takes time. In the meanwhile that milk was disposed of. The present powers of punishment are also inadequate. If the milk was found un wholesone, the offender goes unpunished, because there is no punishment provided by law except the destruction of the unwholesome article. Thus serious adulteration goes on, because the offender is fully aware of the limitation of the Act X. Large quantity of milk is brought into the city from the suburbs. Similarly considerable supply comes from the stables kept in the city in a more or less insanitary condition. Milk is carried very early in the morning and passes in most instances direct to the consumer. In some cases it is conveyed to dairies and in some it is exposed for sale at street corners or sometimes in the stables. The analysis of samples examined in 1906, 1907 and 1908 shows that percentage of adulteration was 75.5, 82, 86. These figures clearly proves that all milk sellers, dairymen, and keepers of milch-cattle must be registered and licensed and that a penalty should be imposed on those who have been found to be in possession of unsound or unwholesome milk for the purpose of sale as human food.

The proposition was agreed to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Point against Women's Suffrage by a Sympathiser.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If one may be permitted mildly to criticise a movement which is described alternately as a stepping stone to the political millennium and political perdition, one might draw a useful moral from the old-time philosopher whose invariable advice to his disciples was "Stop and think." The great movement which has been evolved during the lapse of years has very suddenly changed in its expression of itself and force has now taken the place of reason and argument. Suffice it to say that reason and argument signally failed to achieve the desired end, so the promoters and devotees of the movement have had recourse to force. It is only history repeating itself—and who shall blame them? But the fact remains now that the leaders of the movement have been carried away by their own enthusiasm and overshot the mark. Determined as they are to get the vote or perish in the attempt they are apt to forget (if they ever knew) exactly why they want it. They will talk vaguely and generally about reform, moral and social, viz—prison life, white slave traffic, drunkenness etc., etc., about the details of which 999 out of every 1,000 are amazingly ignorant or ill-informed—and as generalities their arguments may be unanswerable but the vast majority of them are so intent on their own concerns that they forget to take note of what is going on around them.

I have been told more than once lately that Female Suffrage would immensely strengthen the Unionist cause "as women are almost all Conservative at heart". The real truth is that the "present leaders" of the movement and those for whom they wish the vote are Conservative at heart and that is a very different thing. What they forget is that there is a Bill now on the tapis for the introduction of Universal Male Suffrage which must soon become law. They forget that Imperial politics are sacrificed to Party—they forget that, unless it combine with Labour, Liberalism must fall—they forget that this Bill will vastly increase the Labour and Socialist vote and they forget that when once that is strongly established there can be no such thing as a "limited" Female Suffrage. Universal Suffrage for Women there may be, but limited no. And granting Universal Suffrage to both sexes with a strongly predominating Socialist vote, do you think, you leaders of the movement, that you, would ever see your cherished ideas realised? Have you not seen enough of the Lloyd George—Lansbury—Tillett Mann combine to know that your reforms would never stand a chance till the whole edifice of the state were wrecked. You may quote the case of other countries to support your arguments, but the cases are, in no way parallel. Possibly never in the world's history has so striking a drama been played as is shown on the stage of the British Empire to-day. Here you have the Mother-Country of a vast world-Empire torn by Socialism and blindly led by a clever but arrant demagogue whose highest appeal is to the pocket of the individual and who places not only his King and his country, but his God on a far lower plane than himself; who preaches the gospel of self and self-advancementto the exclusion of all else. There you have the chief representative of one of her greatest colonies forced to beg leave to help the Motherland to keep the Empire knit firm. It is a great battle this between Socialism add Imperialism. And I put it to the women that not only were it nobler but also better policy to subordinate their needs to the Empire's and await their chance when the swing of the pendulum has again put the Conservatives in power, under whom a Bill for a limited Female Suffrage might well become law.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m., on the 21st August to 6 a.m. on the 22nd Aug.:—

	Attacks.	Death.
Plague ...	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes...		125
Same date last year..................		75
Small-pox..............................	1	1
Cholera	7	3

WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending 17th August, 1912, was 801, giving a death-rate of 42·52 per annum per thousand as against 30·47 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·85 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 76 died from fevers; 14, plague; 3, small-pox; 1, measles; 33, cholera; 1, leprosy; 62, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 166, affections of the respiratory organs; 90, diarrhœa; 45, dysentery; 34, still-born; 119, old age and debility; and 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 2; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 0; Bhatia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 194; Hindu low caste, 63; Musalman, 77; Parsee, 27; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; and other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 414 as against 421 for the corresponding period of last year, and 379 the average over the past five years.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Arrangements are being made in Columbo to begin construction of the new Anglican Cathedral.

Dr. Gill, the Anglican Bishop of Travancore, is not going home this year as originally stated.

Sir McMahon is now on a short official visit to Bhopal. He will return to Simla about the 25th instant.

The current "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the prospectus of this year's Dasara Exhibition at Mysore.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, Member of Commerce and Industry, intends visiting Burma, in the next cold weather.

Colonel Burrard, R. E., Surveyor-General, has returned to Simla after a long tour in Bombay and Madras.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an extension of service for about five and a half months to Sir Cecil Brett, of the Calcutta High Court.

"Capital" points out that the value of Calcutta jute mills' stock at the last taking of accounts totalled 2·94 crores against 1·83 in 1911, and 2·72 crores in 1910.

The total amount of subscriptions for the proposed Hindu University is nearly Rs. 8,86,000. The Execution Committee will meet shortly to prepare the draft constitution.

Mr. M. S. D. Bulter, C. S., has been appointed Joint Secretary of the Public Service Commission. It is understood that the other Joint Secretary will be appointed from Home.

The 91st Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, now stationed at Malta, will move to India in November, one half of the battalion going to Dinapore and the other half to Dum Dum.

A thunderstorm of a serious type is reported to have passed over Nilamber, near Calicut, a few days ago, which resulted in the collapse of several houses and the uprooting of a good number of trees.

During the week ending the 15th August, 1912, 3,300 chests of Indore opium and 917 1-2 chests of Ahmedabad opium were imported into Bombay. There were no removals from the Bombay Warehouse for export to China during the same period.

A case is reported from Kalmunai of a crocodile pursuing a man for a considerable distance. The crocodile, measuring 6 ft. 8 in., was seen lying in a barren compound and on seeing the man gave chase. The beast was killed by the villagers.

A correspondent, writing to a contemporary from Manila, states that natives in the Philippines are eating the pith of the Buri palm, as the rice crop has failed, and he wants to know if the pith has ever been eaten in India and Ceylon.

Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh has made the gift of a burning ghat to Burdwan. The crematorium has been constructed at Dhograsaid, not far from the Nirmal Prakash Burning Ghat, and has been named after his father the late Babu Jagabandhu Ghosh.

Dengue fever seems to have left Calcutta as quickly as it came. Very few complaints about it are heard in Calcutta and the province generally. Even the Darjeeling Sanatorium, which had dengue patients a week or two ago, now reports that the last case has been disposed of.

A dacoity accompanied by murder took place recently at Reang, situated six miles below the Tista bridge and along the cart road to Siliguri. A rich bania and his wife who defended their stores were murdered and property, it is stated, valued at Rs. 2,000 was stolen. Further details are awaited.

The Calcutta Police have offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the arrest of an up-countryman named Khunna Mul Rohtgi, an inhabitant of Delhi, who is alleged to have recently absconded from Calcutta, leaving his nine-year-old son behind him, after robbing the firm of Messrs. Jado Rov Bhana Mull, commission agents, of 94, Lower Chitpore Road, of Rs. 21,000. The suspect was the manager of the firm.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, on behalf of Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage, has issued an appeal for one lakh of rupees required for the purpose of carrying on the work of the institution. It is in contemplation to provide a free school for Mahomedan girls, and the committee further propose to establish modern technical school attached to the orphanage and to devote more attention to technical training than they have hitherto been able to give.

A sad accident resulting in four deaths occurred at Lyalpur on the 14th August. It appears that a Mahomedan Naib Tehsildar's daughter was lighting a lamp, when a tin of kerosine oil which was placed close by caught fire. In a moment the girl, with her mother, uncle, and a boy, who came to her assistance, were enveloped in flames, and all four were burnt to death. The neighbours did their utmost to extinguish the fire but were unable to save the unfortunate people. The head of the family was away from home at the time of the catastrophe.

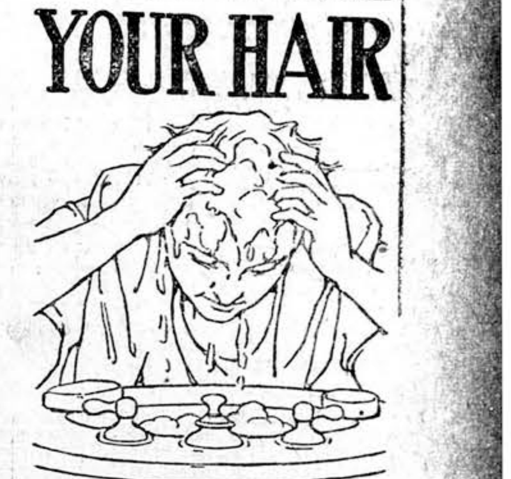
Apropos of the scope of the Public Services Commission, a Simla correspondent (of a contemporary) learns on what he calls official authority that the Commission will probably deal with a very important aspect of promotion, namely the system under which members of the Viceregal Council are at the end of their term of office nominated to high Presidential or Government positions. In any case, the Committee's reference enables it, should it be desired, to take this step. Whether it does, or does not, however, does not affect the intention of the India Office that this practice shall cease.

Among the passengers leaving Colombo this week, says the "Ceylon Observer," is Baron Schrottky. "He has devoted a year to the pioneering of an indigo industry in Ceylon, and has shown that Natal indigo will grow well here and that up-to-date methods of manufacture will pay. He thinks that it would pay Ceylon planters well to grow indigo chiefly for the sake of the manure it yields. The outturn of dye ought, in Ceylon, to be considered a more by-product. Baron Schrottky leaves the further development of this industry in the hands of the Columbo Syndicate which last year invited him to come to Ceylon in order to aid with his experience in the pioneering of this enterprise."

In his book, "Cameos of Indian Crime," Mr. H. Hervey, quotes the following anonymous letter he once received in India:—"Honoured Sir,—After wishing many respectful compliments for you, I do risk to point out that as Executive Officer of the Circle, it is bound duty of you to keep eye on European as well native subordinates, and prevent them to the favouritism. Small bird whispers that Robinson Esquire has yielded to force of the money bribe presented by wretch Ramaswamy, and has hoodwinked your honour's visions to promise him berth, when high more deserving fellows, who have been volunteer working in Robinson Esquire's office as long as blackguard Ramaswamy shall whistle for appointment, because they are poor men, and not supplied with good circumstance relatives same as Ramaswamy. Please your honour's grace to annul gross nepotism instance."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR



CUTICURA SOAP SHAMPOOS.

And occasional light dressings of Cuticura Ointment will prevent it when all else fails. Let us send you a liberal sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, free, if you have doubts about it.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

A Sure Cure for Aches and Pains.

Very few aches and pains are beyond the reach of this most wonderful of all pain cures. Neuralgia, Rheumatism stiff joints, pains of the neck, throat, back, chest, arms, legs and feet—vanish in a surprisingly short space of time after you have applied

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

and rubbed in well where the pain is seated. No home should be without it. This time be prepared and have a bottle of this wonderful cure at hand for the time when you surely will need it.

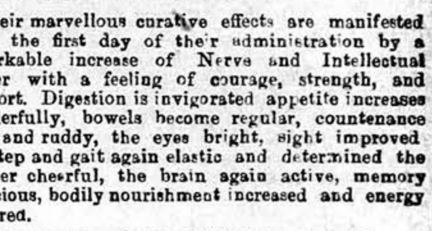
Before you forget—

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors all over the world.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
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Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain H. E. Kass, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

The Rubattino Line Steamer Polcevera, 1,345 tons, Captain P. Enrico, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain T. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Bangkonk, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain A. Newby will sail to-day for Jeddah, with 759 pilgrims.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, the 22nd August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Northbrook......Comdr Shearme...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern..........Troopship
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 22.

Belle of Ireland	2772	Weeks	T M & Co
Euphorbia	2444	Stevens	T M & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	13-8...B Lang
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Linga	957	Rothwell	M M & Co
Malda	1258	Bamber	M M & Co
Markgraf	2315	Tantzen...Durban...2-9	A S & Co
Nawab	2041	Kass	B Mahomedally & Co
Virawa	2176	Gore-Tipper	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Torrington	351[illegible]	Provo J	Antwerp	31-8	Mackintosh & Co
B Caboto	2815	Schiaffino	Venice		S N Co
C&R Qaila	4942	Cole			M M & Co
D&E Kamakura Maru	8798	Hori			N Y Kaisha
F Queen Maud	2795	Currie	Antwerp &c.		T Morrison & Co
H Islami	1645	Newby	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
K Praesident	2086	Durban			A Strandes & Co
M Vellore	8168	Plough			R A Willis
N Lingfield	2614	Hunt	Philadelphia		R A Willis
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher			Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
4 Netherby Hall	2854	Henderson			K N & Co
5 Polcevera	1345	Amezaga	Genoa	20-8	R Line
6 Kandelfels	3604	Wittenburg			W & A G & Co
7 Habsburg	2095	Selevich			A L S N Co
9 Capri	2718	Portunato			R Line
9 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	28-8	P & O Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Martin			P & O Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans	London	24-8	P & O Co
15 Ingleby	2813	Lewis			Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Nawab	Kass	K'chi, Aug 19

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Singu	Taylor	Bangkok

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Islami, Newby, for Jeddah.
" Polcevera, Enrico, for Genoa.

The steamer Kasara, began to load yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line s s "City of Athens" passed the Canal on the 20th instant and is due to arrive here during the forenoon of the 30th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—228 cwts Kurdeeseed, Volkart Bros; 129 bales savri cotton, Solomon Bros; 59 cases Indian teli, Bell, Russ and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Netherby Hall s—200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1 case mica, G Miffer: 4,000 cwt wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for order.)

Ingleby s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—804 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 150 bales twist, C. Bomonji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—75 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 175 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 7 bales piecegoods, C. Bhavanidas; 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kamakura Maru s—5 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru s—1 3-4 cwts. ivory, M. Kassam.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru s—7 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug				
23	m 9 23	25 7	m 1 46	18 7
	8 42 a	23 4	3 31 a	21 1
24	m 10 8	26 2	m 2 43	18 4
	9 37 a	23 11	4 12 a	20 5
25	m 10 40	26 8	m 3 28	17 11
	10 18 a	24 7	4 43 a	19 8
26	m 11 7	27 2	m 4 6	17 6
	10 52 a	25 4	5 9 a	18 11
27	m 11 32	27 6	m 4 41	17 1
	11 23 a	26 0	5 33 a	18 3
28	m 11 56	27 9	m 5 14	16 9
	11 54 a	26 7	5 58 a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 23 (Friday)	6h 22m	7h 1m
" 24 (Saturday)	6h 22m	7h 1m
" 25 (Sunday)	6h 22m	7h 0m
" 26 (Monday)	6h 23m	6h 59m
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h 23m	6h 58m
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h 23m	6h 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Aug. 28th, 1h. 23-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m., New Moon, 11th, 9h. 18-5m. a.m. First Quarter, 18th 1h. 24-7m. p. m.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 23rd August, 1912.

THE PRESS IN WAR TIME.

IN Mr. Asquith's speech, a few days before the mail left, enumerating the varied activities of the Committee of Defence, he mentioned that it had paid particular attention to the control of the Press in time of War—"a very serious matter that has never received adequate consideration and in regard to which, as any one acquainted with the subject knows, the most delicate and difficult questions arise." Whether the matter has hitherto received adequate attention in England or not, the fact remains that in India it has, and so long ago as the march to Kandahar a correspondent was sent down for publishing in his paper matter calculated to convey information to the enemy to the disadvantage of Sir Frederick Roberts. At the time of the Tirah campaign, British officers belonging to regiments warned for, or on, active service, were permitted, if they could get a nomination for a newspaper of standing, to accompany divisions as news correspondents, with the result that each and every brigade had something like a dozen of these young and enterprising young soldiers attached to them. Not a tithe of them ever sent a line to their newspapers. They studied warfare and were content. But the experiment was not a success either from a journalistic or a military point of view, and the consequence was an Army Order prohibiting officers acting as correspondents of newspapers during any of the subsequent "trans-frontier parades." We were better served by our own men, who on no occasion committed a serious error or transmitted a dangerous line. Moreover, such Press censorship as was established at the front was innocuous. Of British arrangements in South Africa the same cannot be said, for in some cases the censor was apparently the least capable officer procurable—one who, useful for no military duty, was put in the office it was thought he could do least harm. If correspondents resorted to strategy to outwit such individuals they could not be blamed, for if discreet and capable men had been entrusted with the censorship there would have been no cause of complaint. Newspapers at Home resented undue interference and the receipt of colourless messages, exactly resembling those of their neighbours, and less high-principled journals, introduced colouring, manufactured in their own offices by imaginative individuals with pens dipped in gall. What they said was doubtless wired to South Africa, and if it did not deceive British generalship it encouraged Boer resistance.

But Mr. Asquith forgot that right-thinking journalists resented the action of unprincipled contemporaries just as much as they did the incompetence and tactlessness of the censors, and subsequently a number of them met the Committee of Imperial Defence, including Sir George Clarke and Sir Charles Ottley, and threshed out the whole subject. A Bill was drafted, which, though it did not meet with the entire approval of a mass meeting of journalists specially convened to consider it, provided a solution which was acceptable to a large body of journalists and to the naval and military authorities. But the matter went no further and was utterly forgotten by Mr. Asquith the other day. If the Defence Committee now means to vote for legislation on the lines accepted seven or eight years ago all may be well, but we agree with a writer in a London contemporary who says: "Let it be clearly understood that the real obstacle to dealing with this vital problem of how best to control the dissemination of news in time of war and when war is imminent comes out from the journalists, but from the politicians? Interests clash for which secrecy is the essence of successful warfare, publicity is the essence of successful journalism. How are we to reconcile the freedom of an uncensored and irresponsible Press with the surprises, the concealments, the false scents, the calculated obscurity on which may depend not merely the fortunes of a campaign but the fate of a nation?" it is asked. The answer is not easily found. If we were at war with a first class naval power, it is suggested, and supposing we had to throw an expeditionary force into Belgium, the utmost secrecy would be of vital moment. But it is recognised that secrecy without some regulation of the Press is utterly and absolutely unattainable. At present there is no regulation. The better class journals would of themselves abstain from publishing such information. But the "yellow" journals would have no scruples, no conscience, and the mischief would be done. "We have a censorship which operates with more or less friction and inadequacy after war has been declared and at the scene of hostilities. But we have no system of controlling the dissemination of news in England itself and in the vital days that precede a declaration of war. There is nothing to prevent a paper from publishing whatever news it may chance to receive on naval and military movements and dispositions at our home ports, for instance, or at our naval bases elsewhere. Nor is there anything to prevent a paper from publishing the full details and numbers and even the destination of the reinforcements we may be sending out." If the Admiralty and the War Office were to issue orders that no information should be communicated to the Press it would not suffice, for the journals have their own sources of supply of which the Admiralty and War Office know nothing. So the simple remedy suggested would achieve nothing.

Admitted that the untimely publication of a paragraph ten lines long, in war time, might dislocate a whole plan of campaign, how is it to be prevented? We are asked to consider the conduct of the British Press at the time of the Fashoda crisis and the Dogger Bank episode. "Every card was held face up, exposed to the full view of the world. Through thoughtlessness or ignorance or misdirected enterprise, the papers divulged the movements of our squadrons in a way that played directly into the hands of our possible enemies. 'Our own correspondent's' contribution to the Dogger Bank incident was a telegram from Gibraltar notifying all whom it might concern that four vessels of the British squadron had been detached, and were steaming under full pressure for the North Sea—a piece of news which, had war ensued, might have given the whole show away." A censorship at the front would achieve nothing, for it would be all front, and one in England is impracticable. Competition is too keen to trust to the patriotism or good sense of the Press, which would be divided as to the rights or wrongs of the war and as to the prospects of success. Nothing short of legislation will answer. And in view of possibilities the sooner that is undertaken the better. It may, at the outset, follow the lines agreed upon by the Conference which has passed out of the memory of His Majesty's Ministers. Such legislation must be applied to all papers alike—none must have communications denied to the others or be permitted the slightest privilege—must be enforced by the regular courts, specify the offences to be guarded against, impose salutary penalties for infringement and be instantly applicable by order in Council. This sounds like a voluntary relinquishment of privileges, but as our London contemporary's writer observes, the real liberty of the Press is not the liberty to publish news, but to express opinion and the only liberty that such a measure would abridge would be the liberty to jeopardise the security of the nation.

THE INSURANCE ACT COMEDY. A CERTAIN amount of comedy has always been mixed up with politics in every country, not more so than in Great Britain; but the action which a number of Scottish engineer apprentices are alleged to have taken in regard to the Insurance Act had a delightful touch of humour. The apprentices' "ultimatum" to Mr. Lloyd George takes us back to a day when the London 'prentice bands frequently made their grievances heard and asserted their point of view with physical forcs. We do not remember, however, that they ever faced a Minister of the King with an ultimatum demanding his resignation; but that of course may mark just the difference between the London and Scottish characters. We have never been in love with the Chancellor's Insurance Bill, but we can almost find it possible to thank the author for being the cause of demonstrating that even the smoke and rain of the great shipping city on the Clyde sometimes permit the mask of grim matter-of-fact routine to fall away. We are in entire sympathy with the demand that the Insurance Act should be amended; but we should not welcome the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George at present for the reason that we believe in a few weeks at the most he will not be left in a position in which to resign. We should have preferred, therefore, that the Scottish apprentices contented themselves with the dignified protest with which they appear to have opened their campaign, but their strike was uncalled for, and the clamour for the resignation of the Chancellor might well have been left to somebody else.

POLO GONE MAD. WE wonder what polo players will say to the daring innovation in their game, which has been made by some people in America. The state of Kensas is reported to have been the scene of a game of polo played in motor-cars. Small cars of the run-about type were used instead of ponies and each player was accompanied by a driver so that he might give his whole attention to the game. The ball, which was of large size, was made of basket, while the players used long mallets, which are said to have been "of peculiar construction." It is not surprising to know that apprehension was excited in the breasts of the players before the match, when they saw the city coroner amongst the spectators. They were reassured by his announcement that he had not come officially, and the game commenced. Meanwhile a "special staff of volunteer surgeons" awaited events. After much mad careering round a forty-acre space it was decided that one side had won by seven goals to five, and the damage was counted. The winners had two cars smashed and three men hurt; the losers, one car smashed and two men hurt. Evidently victory in this game can only be purchased by personal risks, which come off. It is said that a return match was arranged, but we should imagine that this form of polo will soon lose its fascination.

MR. MACDONALD'S POLITICS. IN his letter to us this week, "Asiaticus" hints that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald may, in due course, gravitate from his present position as leader of the Labour party to a position on the Liberal benches. It is interesting to note that this view seems to be held somewhat strongly by a section of the Conservative Press at Home. It is generally understood that Mr. Macdonald's appointment to a seat on the Services Commission will entail the resignation of his position as leader of his party, seeing that his activities are likely to be engaged by the Commission for a period of about two years. It is believed that after this interval he will re-enter political life as "a very strict and orthodox Liberal." It is not at all unlikely that this forecast of Mr. Macdonald's future will turn out to be true, for he has for long been obviously out of sympathy with the extreme section of his party, and his moderate Labour attitude has shown a decided leaning towards Liberalism. Payment of members renders him quite independent of the Labour party, if he wishes so to be, and it is quite possible that he is ambitious of following in the footsteps of John Burns.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SUCCESSOR. MR. WILLIAM BRAMWELL BOOTH who succeeds to the leadership of the Salvation Army had been his father's Second-in-Command since 1880, and, while it would be absurd to attempt to endow him with the same strength of personality and power of dealing with people as was possessed by the late General, he is a strong and conspicuously able man, and there can be no doubt regarding his fitness to carry on the great work on which the Salvation Army is engaged. Mr. Bramwell Booth was born in 1856, at Halifax, and has therefore already reached the age at which most men seek rest. His wife, who is a very able woman indeed, is the daughter of the late Dr. Soper of Plymouth, and since 1884 has been the leader of the Women's Social Work of the Salvation Army in the United Kingdom. She has accomplished much good in the work of rescuing fallen women. The new General has two sons and five daughters, most of whom are officers in the Salvation Army.

A RECENT WARNING. SEVERAL days ago we published a warning to golfers, by describing how it had happened on a London course that a player was poisoned by a rusty nail in his shoe and had to suffer amputation of the foot. Since then the warning has become more serious, for the unfortunate gentleman has died from the shock of the operation. He was Mr. A. J. Robertson who will be known to Indian golfers, if not personally by his connection with *Golf*, which is now incorporated with *Golf Illustrated*. Of this paper which is to be found in most gymkhanas, he was the founder and first editor. Originally on the *Scotsman*, he went to London to take up a positon on the *Times*, and soon became a well-known figure on courses in the metropolitan district. He twice won the Parliamentary Handicap in 1899 and 1900, and once at the Irish open meeting took the prize for the best scratch score.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 17th instant, arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia," with the outward mails of the 16th instant, passed Suez at 3 a.m. on Thursday.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at three per cent.

LADY Hardinge attended a lecture delivered by Captain Watson Smyth to the Simla Volunteers Rifles at the Masonic Hall this afternoon.

As will be seen in an advertisement appearing in another column, the Karachi Port Trust is calling for tenders by the 30th of September, 1912, for a loan of four per cent. debenture loan of thirty lakhs of rupees.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary of State for India, his brother Mr. Lionel Montagu and Mr. Horace Peel, Secretary, will arrive at Bombay on the 18th of October next and will go up to Simla direct and reside at "Peterhoff" as guests of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. They will subsequently join the Viceregal party at Delhi.

THE *Pioneer* understands that while the Hon. Mr. Chaubal is discharging his duties with the Royal Commission, his place on the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay will be filled by the appointment of an officiating Indian member. Mr. Chaubal will retain a lien on his appointment for his full term of five years, however long the Commission may last.

THE *Morning Post* states that Mr. Jacob, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, in company with the Police Superintendent and Excise Inspector, went disguised as Punjabies to Chhatta Shahji and raided a den of cocaine dealers. They arrested some ten persons including a woman. This may have some effect in reducing cocaine trade which had been increasing of late in Delhi.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The present London season which, in spite of the unkindness of the weather, has been a very brilliant one, practically is at an end, and the King goes to Goodwood. The Queen, on August 14, goes to Germany, on a visit to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There have not been on the whole so many really important balls this season as usual, but there has been an extraordinary number of dances. Two features which are of special interest are the increasing popularity of elaborate fancy-dress balls held in enormous specially prepared ball-rooms and the way in which the lawn tennis tournament has been taken up by society as an outdoor function. A few people are likely to remain in town or return to it at the end of the week for the marriage of Lord Anglessey and Lady Marjorie Manners, and also for that of Mr. Alexander Cadogan and Lady Theo Acheson, both of which take place on Saturday. The weather has been much against racing torrents of rain and half a gale of wind. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that so few people were present at Goodwood and many ladies who attend all the principal race meetings of the year preferred to remain indoors rather than face such boisterous weather. The King, with the Duke of Richmond, arrived a little after one o'clock, and the greater number of the house party arrived either a few minutes before or after that hour. Most of the ladies appeared in half-mourning in compliance with the order issued by the Lord Chamberlain for three weeks' mourning for the late Mikado, but, as may be imagined, very few were provided with mourning, and white feathers were to be seen in most of the hats, and, indeed, grey and white dresses were more noticeable than black. Until half-past three, not one single lady of the Goodwood House party left the shelter of the two glass-covered balconies and all wore rain-proof coats. The Queen did not go to Goodwood. She will remain in town till Saturday, August 3, when she will go down to the Solent to join the royal yacht for Cowes Regatta. The King will go on to the yacht direct from Goodwood. The King and Queen are expected back in London on Monday, August 12, and his Majesty will remain only one night, leaving on August 13, for a series of shooting visits on his way to Lancashire and Balmoral. The Queen expects to leave London on August 14, for Neu Strelitz, to visit the Grand Duchess of Mecktenburg-Strelitz. The visit will extend to about ten days and afterwards her Majesty will go to Balmoral. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria conclude on Saturday the 3rd their stay in London and leave for Sandringham. They will make a short stay in Norfolk—probably a fortnight—and will then go on to Scotland. The Princess Royal and Duchess of Fife and Princess Maud left Euston last evening for Ballater on their way to Mar Lodge, Braemar, where they will spend the autumn.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Always interested in the welfare of the East End, Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by Princess Victoria, paid a visit there last week, opening the new training home for nurses erected by the London Hospital, of which Her Majesty is president. The Queen made an inspection of the building, first visiting the bandaging room, where a dummy figure for instruction purposes was lying on the table. Observing this, the Queen took a bandage, and, with almost professional skill, applied the dressing for a broken bone on the leg of the dummy. An amusing incident took place in one of the rooms which Her Majesty visited. Hanging on the wall was an empty photograph frame, which attracted the Queen's attention. Proceeding closer, Her Majesty observed the following words: "Waiting for Queen Alexandra's photograph." Turning to Mr. Holland with a smile, Her Majesty promised that the desired photograph should be sent. Queen Alexandra also visited the People's Palace, Mile-End Road, where 1,800 school-children exhibited plants. She was presented by one little girl, Tillie Ball, aged six, with a bouquet of pink carnations. Tillie curtsied very prettily when she met the royal ladies, and, with scarcely any shyness, told Queen Alexandra all about her flowers. "How do you look after your plants," asked Her Majesty, and Tillie simply explained how she liked watering them and tending them. When Queen Alexandra left she gave Tillie a bright new sovereign for herself. "I shall never spend it. I shall keep it all my life."

QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain, who has just arrived in England, will pass the greater part of her time with Princess Henry of Battenberg in the Isle of Wight. The King of Spain is also in London, and he is looking forward very much to Cowes Regatta. His Majesty will probably sail in one of his small boats and is hoping that the royal colours may be successful. The King of Spain is well known at Cowes, and is a frequent visitor to the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which distinguished club his Majesty is a member. The annual dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron generally takes place early in the regatta week. It will, doubtless. be attended by King George and King Alfonso.

OLD MAIDS.

Miss Helen Gould, the wealthiest unmarried lady in America, has addressed a stinging letter to the Rev. Elmer Huffer, of Colorado, who in a much-quoted sermon on "Love, Courtship, and Marriage" recently advocated the banishment of all old maids to some lonely islands, "where they could not hinder the progress of humanity." Miss Gould devotes the greater portion of her income of £100,000 to philanthropic objects, and she writes: I do not know why you have made this statement, but I feel it is a great injustice to the bachelor maids of this country. There are, I admit, a great many manhaters in the world, but a great many bachelor maids are not living alone because they so choose, but because they have been unable to find a suitable companion. I speak from the standpoint of a bachelor maid, and I feel that such people are not hindering the progress of civilisation, but are advancing it.

SUFFRAGISTS.

I am sending you a French woman's idea of English Suffragists. I admire your English Suffragists, true to their opinions to the extent of defying public sarcasm and physical pain! Yes, I admire them, but I should be utterly unable to imitate them. Were it absolutely necessary I might go to prison in defence of an idea, but I never could bring myself to parade garbed in fanciful fashion, to make speeches on a street corner, or smash window-panes with a small hammer. . . . This partly because I am a Frenchwoman, partly because I know thoroughly my dear countrymen. I might deliver a most excellent speech in the market-place, full of sublime thoughts; yet men would pay no attention, too engrossed would they be chaffing over the shape of my nose, the colour of my hat, or sending me home "to look after the pot-au-feu and the babies."

About fifteen years ago, I knew nothing about feminist theories. Brought up in that stolid, sound class called "la bourgeoisie," in which women, even the most intelligent, are slaves to traditions and conventionalities, I acquired reputation of being a bold, emancipated young lady, just because I did not share my grandmother's beliefs on all subjects. Yet as a child I had been made to marry and had been told again and again "woman is but a subordinate being, put in the world to sacrifice herself and to suffer." It happened that one rainy February afternoon I sought a shelter in the doorway of a *mairie*. My eyes fell on a poster which pricked my curiosity, and I entered a small room in which peculiar people were holding a meeting. Seated at the very end of the room, I gazed, undisturbed, on strange-looking females whose features did not resemble the features of any goddess or muse. Most of them had reached the "ripe" age! If not exactly ugly, they made themselves so by their incongruous attire—skirts hanging badly, loose blouses, which no dress supporter ever profaned, mannish felt hats or "sailors" resting on short-clipped hair. They were all talking loudly and speaking ill of men. I thought they had some reasons of a private kind to be so full of hatred. A few males were scattered among them. Their appearance was ghastly. They were adorned with dirty ties and beards, such as philosophers alone would dare to exhibit. One of them urged the women to fight against man's tyranny, advising them to refuse bearing children any longer and to declare a "maternity strike." They agreed with enthusiasm, for they all were old maids!

A WEDDING.

Lady Marjorie Manners has just returned from Stockholm, and is now busy preparing for her wedding, which is to take place on Saturday week. She will be given away by her father, the Duke of Rutland, and Lady Diana Manners, her younger sister, will be chief bridesmaid, although there will be fourteen little attendants following her. These include nine small girls and five little boys. The names of these little people are as follows: Miss Ursula and Miss Audrey Talbot, the daughters of Lord and Lady Ingestre and nieces of the bridegroom; Miss Patricia Herbert, the daughter of Lord Herbert and Lady Beatrice Herbert; and niece of the bridegroom; Lady Harmoine and Lady Davina Lytton, the daughters of Lord and Lady Lytton; Miss Betty Manners, the daughter of Lord and Lady Robert Manners; Miss Pamela Beckett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Beckett; Miss Jocelyn Whitbread, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitbread; and Miss Linnet Lafone, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lafone. The five pages are Master Sidney and Master David Herbert, the sons of Lord Herbert and Lady Beatrice Herbert; Master John Lambton, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lambton; Master Roger Chetwode, son of Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode, and a cousin of the bridegroom; and Master Simon Whitbread. The ceremony will be conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard and the Rev. F. W. Knox, the latter being the Duke of Rutland's private chaplain. Lord Victor Paget will accompany his brother as best man, and after the ceremony the Duchess of Rutland will hold a reception at 16, Arlington-street. Lord Anglesey has given his fiancee a pearl necklace, a ruby and diamond ring, and yesterday he gave her a beautiful diamond brooch with an enormous emerald in the centre. The Duke of Rutland has given his daughter a superb old Spanish parure of diamonds, and the Duchess of Rutland is preparing a most original present for her daughter, which for the present is to be kept as a surprise for the recipient. The Duke of Portland has sent Lady Marjorie Manners an emerald and diamond tassel pendant, and every hour valuable gifts are being received. The King and Queen have sent Lady Marjorie Manners as a wedding present a beautiful pearl and diamond enamel pendant and chain, and Queen Alexandra has given her an enamel and diamond pendant watch on a pearl and platinum chain. Princess Victoria's gift takes the form of an Alabaster and enamel bell push, and Prince Christian's an enamel and stone umbrella handle. Prince Christopher of Greece has sent a carved jade Japanese ornament on stand, and from Princess Henry of Battenberg comes a gold and enamel buckle. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith have given a pair of China jardinieres and a large bowl, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid an antique silver tea caddy.

MISS MARIE LOHR TO BE MARRIED.

Miss Marie Lohr, who was formerly engaged to Mr. Robert Loraine, the actor-aviator, is to be married on August 8, to Mr. Anthony Prinsep, son of the late Mr. Val Prinsep, R. A. The wedding is to take place at St. Martin's in-the-Fields. Miss Lohr is now appearing at the Duke of York's as the most sporting of the three young ladies who make up between them the title of Sir Arthur Pinero's farce, "The Amazons." Mr. Prinsep, who has inherited a considerable portion of his celebrated father's fortune, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He is an enthusiastic athlete.

WIDOWS AND RE-MARRIAGE.

Commenting facetiously on the fact, revealed by the Registrar-General's returns, that fewer widows remarry now than a few years ago was the case. "The World" says there is not a woman in the land who will not be all agog to know the reason why; there is no man who, breathing a little more freely, will not murmur, "I wonder!" For there, in black and white, as prosaically as if they dealt with the annual consumption per head of tea and coffee, or the number of railway accidents during the past year, do those damning figures record the amazing fact that the widow, matrimonially speaking, is on the wane. The elder Weller's immortal advice may yet lose its point; the sea-side boarding-house and foreign pension, hitherto a happy hunting-ground for the disconsolate or merry widow, as circumstances may require, may henceforth cease to become so. It is only natural (the writer continues) that we should be simply tingling with excitement to discover the explanation of the widow's declining matrimonial chances. For, mark you, it is not by some strange whim of Hymen or whoever the saint or sinner may be who arranges these affairs, that the Registrar-General is able thus to dry the tears for one year only, so to say, of spinsters and calm the fears of marriageable men. These pitiless figures do something more than record the waning attraction of the widow during the past year, they mercilessly go to prove that she is slowly but surely losing her hold. During the past thirty-four years she has been declining in popularity. Time was when widowers displayed more eagerness to solace themselves with widows than with spinsters; there was a halcyon period for relicts when they spread their matrimonial nets and trapped in the proportion of fifty-four per thousand. Now, it seems, they have lost ground to the extent of twenty-one per thousand. These figures give one food for thought. The mystery must be solved. What has happened? Have spinsters found the secret? Are they chortling over the routed widow as they watch her futile flutterings and withering wiles? If only the Registrar-General would go so far as to clothe those dry bones of figures with just a few shreds of explanation what a relief it would be!

ITALY AND TURKEY.

NOTABLE ADMISSION AS TO NEGOTIATIONS.

Foreign Minister States They are Proceeding.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.

In an interview, the Foreign Minister admitted that semi-official negotiations with Italy were proceeding.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Further Criticism by the "Times."

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In an article on the Midnapore case the *Times* says that the result accentuates the necessity for an urgent and searching investigation into the personnel and methods of at least some branches of the Calcutta High Court by an eminent judicial authority from England.

The court, the *Times* says, has always included, and does now include, judges of the highest attainments and legal qualifications, but at present it needs to be purged of the implications that it sometimes aims, not solely, at the administration of the law, but at the gratification of political predilections.

The article severely criticises the gross latitude allowed to counsel, especially Indian counsel, in Indian courts.

MOROCCO.

Europeans Seized and Ransom Extorted.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Europeans who left Marrakesh on account of the unrest due to the activity of the Pretender Elhiba, were stopped near Safi and compelled to pay a heavy ransom.

SALVATION ARMY.

Dead General Succeeded by his Son Bramwell.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It is officially announced that Mr. Bramwell Booth becomes the new General of the Salvation Army.

A ROYAL EULOGY.

The King, in a message to Mr. Bramwell Booth, expressed grief at the death of General Booth, saying that the nation had lost a great organiser, and the poor a whole-hearted, sincere friend, who had devoted his life to helping them in a practical way.

"Only in the future," said His Majesty, "shall we realise the good he has wrought for his fellow creatures."

BRISBANE, Aug. 22.

The Legislative Assembly, to-day, on the motion of the Premier, passed a resolution of sympathy on the occasion of the death of General Booth, the members standing.

THE TEST MATCH.

Interesting Condition of the Game.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The weather was dull for the resumption of the test match to-day. Play was interfered with by showers. In spite of the unpleasant conditions, however, 13,000 people attended.

The wicket was difficult. Australia completed their first innings for 111 (Kelleway 43). Their last seven wickets fell for 21 runs. Barnes took five wickets for 30 runs and Woolley five for 29.

England went in again and scored 64 for four wickets when play ceased for the day. Hobbs contributed 32.

ANOTHER SERIES OF DRAWS.

The matches between Hampshire and Sussex, at Portsmouth, Somerset and Worcestershire, at Stourbridge; the South Africans and Yorkshire, at Sheffield; and Notts and Middlesex at Nottingham were drawn, the first-named teams leading on the first innings.

PERSIAN GENDARMERIE.

Swedish Officers Framing a New Scheme.

THERAN, Aug. 22.

The Swedish organisers of the gendarmery are not discouraged by the reverse sustained at Diringan. They have framed a scheme for sending 925 gendarmes, under Swedish and Persian officers, to Fars in the spring. It is believed that the sympathy of Mukbir-Es-Sultaneh, the new Governor of Fars, will facilitate the task.

CANADA AND EMPIRE.

Notable Movement regarding Naval Defence.

TORONTO, Aug. 22.

The movement to divert the question of Naval Defence from party politics is spreading. It is taking the form largely of a signed memorial to be presented to Mr. Borden, the Premier, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, declaring that if international relations, according to official information, indicate the existence of an urgent situation, Canada should forthwith take substantial action adequate to Canada's wealth, and exhorting the Government to consult the Opposition to that end.

THE NEAR EAST.

Bulgaria's Attitude towards the Austrian Proposals.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Reuter learns that Bulgaria is anxiously awaiting details of Count Von Berchtold's proposals regarding the Balkan States. Bulgaria thinks that decentralisation will only benefit the Albanians. Bulgaria will only accept local self-government for Macedonia.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

France has accepted Count Von Berchtold's invitation to take part in an exchange of views with regard the Balkan Provinces.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Porte has circularised the Ottoman representatives with regard to the Berana incident, stating that Turkey does not accept responsibility for the consequences of Montenegrin aggression.

A strong Turkish force is being concentrated at Berana.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.

News has arrived here of the resignation of the Montenegrin Cabinet, which is regarded as paving the way out of the present situation.

A telegram, to the *Daily Telegraph* from Constantinople, says that the Foreign Minister has good hope of seeing the Montenegrin question settled soon.

THE KOCHANA INCIDENT.

It is hoped that the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Kochana incident, which will soon be published, will appease Bulgaria.

NEW TURKISH CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.

Hussein Hilmi Pasha, Minister of Justice, has resigned. A fresh Cabinet shuffle is thus necessitated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.

Ferid Pasha, President of the Senate, has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and Senator Halim, Minister of Justice.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The French Government has given ten thousand francs in aid of the sufferers by the Turkish earthquake.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Crisis Regarded as Passed.

A "TROUBLESOME RASCAL."

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A message to the *Times* from Hankow says that local opinion is that Chang-Chi-Nwu, one of the executed generals, was a troublesome rascal who deserved his fate. The incident is regarded as emphasising the satisfactory relations between General Li-Yuan-Chung and Yuan Shi 'kai, the former having requested the latter to carry out the executions.

The trade of Hankow is booming. The rice harvest is abundant and other crops, except cotton, are excellent.

The disbandment of troops is steadily proceeding throughout the Yangtse Valley. Ninety-nine per cent. of the population urgently desire quietude.

SETTLEMENT IN VIEW.

PEKING, Aug. 22.

Yuan Shi 'kai, yesterday, refused the demand for the attendance of the Premier and War Minister in connection with the execution of the two Hankow Generals, and suggested, instead, that the Hupeh deputies should visit him.

The Assembly sat behind closed doors, and, apparently, moderate counsels prevailed. The motion for impeachment was dropped and another was agreed to, on Yuan Shi 'kai's suggestion, that the crisis be regarded as passed.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

Lord Inchcape Resigns the Chairmanship.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The *Times* states that Lord Inchcape has resigned the chairmanship of the Dominions Commission on Trade, important business detaining him at home.

Mr. Arnold Morley will probably succeed him.

THE ULSTERMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The *Times*, to-day, says that the statement that the Ulsterites are planning an armed rising is unfounded. At the meetings to be held at the end of September, they will enter into a covenant not to acknowledge, nor to pay, taxes raised by the Dublin Parliament.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Speaking at a municipal banquet at Dunkirk, M. Poincare said that time had given fresh vigour to the Franco-Russian alliance.

"This union has been completed and broadened by a cordial understanding with Great Britain, he said. "None, however, can see an aggressive purpose in the pacific grouping of three friendly Powers. It is by a policy of wisdom, sangfroid and dignity that the Republic has been able to maintain her position in the world."

The speech was enthusiastically applauded.

THE LATE MIKADO.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Austrian cruiser, "Kaiser Franz-Josef," has been ordered to Yokohama, for the funeral of the Emperor.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Further Insurance Act passive resisters have been fined sums varying from one to five pounds.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

Conflicting News of Peace from Lhassa.

GENERALLY DISBELIEVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, Aug. 22.

The news that a settlement has been reached between the Chinese and the Tibetans in Lhassa is not believed here. I interviewed a Chinese official, a leading Chinese trader and others. They all refuse to believe the report. The Tibetans here are also sceptical.

Another traveller arrived here yesterday from Lassa. He was eighteen days on the road. He is one of the trading monks attached to the Sera Monsatery. He was through the siege and he stated that Lhassa was in a deplorable condition. I asked him what he thought of the rumour that peace had been declared. He replied that he firmly believed the news to be true. In reply to questions regarding Chinese reinforcements he said the Tibetan Government had reliable information that the report regarding their advance into Tibet were false.

The Chinese on the other hand declars that they had telegraphic news from Peking stating that the Viceroy of Sechuen with his 5,000 troops reached Checamdo (about 400 miles from Lhasa) a week ago.

Moreover Tibetans say that the deputy Governor of Yunan with 2000 troops is also en route for Lhasa. From time to time there have been rumours of high Chinese officials being expected here. So far none have appeared.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Calcutta Policeman before the Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. M. L. Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, is engaged in hearing the case in which Mir Ahmed, Sub-Inspector of the Bhangore police station, and two others, are charged with having forcibly broken into the house of Mir Azizal Huq in his absence and having carried away property, which included currency notes.

This is said to be the result of a petition made by the complainant to the Superintendent of Police charging the accused sub-inspector with letting off an accused by taking bribes.

The case is proceeding.

EX-SOLDIER CHARGED.

With Murdering a Durwan in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

Alfred Allison alias Alfred Linghurst, an ex-soldier, was arraigned to-day before the Chief Judge and a special jury at the Chief Court Sessions, on a charge of murdering a durwan (Chait Singh) and the alternative charge of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

Accused pleaded not guilty. The affair in connection with which accused was charged was the result of a drunken quarrel. Accused, deceased, and two others were drinking in a liquor shop at Thang (Shan State) at 8 p. m. on May 6th. After consuming two bottles of whisky they all left in the direction of Namtu. A brawl followed between the accused and deceased. The latter had a stick in his hand, while the accused had nothing. The durwan is alleged to have struck the accused who followed him up some distance and beat him with a bamboo. The deceased had five wounds on the head.

The defence was that accused had acted in private defence and that if he had not struck deceased he would have been knocked over a precipice by Chait Singh.

The medical evidence showed that the accused had a very severe bruise on his back and several scratches.

The case is proceeding.

AN INDIAN'S PENANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

A strange scene was witnessed in the streets of Calcutta yesterday morning when a small trolley containing several rows of iron spikes on which a Hindu was lying at full length was pulled through the streets. The man was doing penance. He had been living in seclusion for some time past and arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning from some place on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on his way to the temple at Kalighat. The spikes which numbered about 150 were quite sharp and the man wore nothing more than a loin cloth, his body being ash-coloured.

"ZINNIA" LOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGERCOIL, Aug. 22.

The trial of the Cape Comorin riot case in the Special Sessions of Nagercoil commenced yesterday before Mr. P. Cherian, Special Judge.

The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution, narrated at considerable length the circumstances under which the steamer "Zinnia" was looted by Paravas and the subsequent riots when the police went to recover the stolen property. All the accused numbering 54 pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

The examination of Mr. D. M. Cruickshank, inspector of police, Nagercoil, first witness for the prosecution, was commenced and had not concluded when the court rose.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The second scheme of the Calcutta Improvement Trust contemplates the improvement of twenty-two acres, in the extreme north of Calcutta, of low lying ground, by the laying-out of four forty-feet roads and the widening of Shambazar Bridge Road to eighty feet. All buildings in the area will be pulled down and the land divided into two hundred plots. The present street accommodation equals only nine per cent. of the area, while the new scheme will be twenty-five per cent., the cost of the new roads being Rs. 80,000.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Big North-Western Railway Scheme.

CHANGE OF OFFICE SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The *Pioneer* says:—The North-Western State Railway has now reached such dimensions that proposals are under consideration for a change of the system under which its Traffic Department works. The idea that stands now is to divide the present traffic organization into two separate departments, one to deal solely with transportation and passenger traffic, and the other to deal similarly with the commercial side of traffic working, including rates and claims.

Instead of one General Traffic Manager there will be a Transportation Superintendent and Goods Superintendent. The Staff of these two departments will be entirely separate, the whole line being subdivided into Transportation districts and Commercial districts. Passenger traffic will be dealt with by the Transportation Department, a Passenger Superintendent being appointed whose sole duty will be to deal with passengers, parcels and mail traffic.

Major Waghorn, R. E., at present Acting Manager is to be placed on special duty when Sir Henry Burt returns from leave to draw up a detailed scheme for consideration by the the Railway Board.

NEW CALCUTTA STATION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities have received the sanction of the Railway Board to a scheme for a suburban statton of Sealdah. The original scheme was for six platforms at which all suburban traffic would be dealt with, but only four are to be erected at present and as work on these will be started immediately after the rains, it is hoped that they will be ready for use by January 1914.

The scheme for remodelling Sealdah station is so large that it will have to go to the Secretary of State for sanction.

The statement published in a Calcutta paper this morning thet it was suggested to sell to the E. B. S. Railway the Imperial Secretariat in Calcutta for use as head offices is denied. The Railway Company have applied for Writers' building if the Government of Bengal vacate it, but nothing has been decided.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of fifty metre-guage bogie hopper wagons on the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the conveyance of ballast bricks and sleepers.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Marwar Durbar of a light railway on the metre-gauge from Jodhpur on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway to Phalodi, a distance of 80·5 miles. This line will be known as the Jodhpur-Phalodi Railway.

Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined leave for six months from 16th August, 1912.

Messrs. J. P. Williams, Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, and A. C. Pearse, District Locomotive Superintendent, are appointed to officiate as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent and Deputy Locomotive Carriage Superintendent respectively, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. R. Watson, Erecting and Fitting Shop Foreman, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Messrs. H. P. R. Goulding and Mathra Das, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents, are confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendents, State Railways.

KASHGARI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 22.

News lately received from Kashgari shows that matters have apparently settled down there, though the Chinese soldiers are not altogether in hand. The position in Chinese Turkistan is, however, much better than in Yunnan and Szechuan where civil authority is non-existent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Capt. L. B. Cloete, 37th Dogras, is appointed to be Brigade Major, Fyzabad Brigade, from 22nd October, 1912.

Col. G. B. Hodson, I. A., has been selected to succeed Col. W. A. Thompson as Assistant Quartermaster General, Lahore Division, on 6th November next.

Capt. G. C. B. Musgrave, I. A., is permitted to resign the service from 8th August, 1912.

Colonel A. Hamilton and Colonel S. D. Gordon, I. A., retire from 11th August and 21st September respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eerek, 83rd Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India from 26th October, 1912.

Colonel T. E. Oleary, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, succeeds Colonel Sitwell as General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Lahore Division, in March next.

Major W. C. L. Davies, Royal Field Artillery, will be appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, vice Captain Cassels, on 26th January next.

The death is reported of Capt. T. C. Lethbridge, Supply and Transport Corps, at the General Hospital, Madras, on 21st August, from sarcoma of liver.

Major C. R. Bradshaw, 9th Gurkha Rifles, will succeed Major Cobbe as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Peshawar, on 17th Nov. next.

THE LATE CAPT. LETHBRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The funeral of Capt. Lethbridge, son of the late Rev W. L. Lethbridge, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, took place this morning with full military honours at St. Mary's Cemetery. All the officers of the garrison attended and a large number of civilians were present. The cortege left the General Hospital, preceded by the band of the Madras Volunteer Guards, who played the Dead March in Saul. The Rev. H. H. Flynn, Hospital Chaplain, read the first part of the Service and the Ven. Archdeacon Cox the latter half. The Leicestershire Regiment supplied a firing party and the buglers sounded the "Last Post."

THE "BURMA CRITIC."

Further Cross-Examination of the Complainant.

THREE DAYS IN THE BOX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

The District Magistrate to-day continued the hearing of the case in which Mr. Channing Arnold is alleged to have defamed Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, in two articles which appeared in the *Burma Critic*. The cross-examination of the complainant was concluded.

Mr. Andrew was subjected to a searching cross-examination for several hours. He denied that Mr. McCormick was an intimate friend of his. He stayed at Mr. McCormick's house when at Victoria Point. He would see any man guilty of abduction or rape go to jail with complacency. He declined to answer the question whether he would try a friend. He would not try his own brother. He had no anxiety to try the case. He did so because it was his duty. If there was a case against Mr. McCormick the Chief Court would try him. The complainants in the case against Mr. McCormick did not challenge the witness's impartiality. He could not say if they sent two telegrams to the Lieut-Governor to that effect. No enquiry had been made as to who stopped them and where and when they were stopped. He would rather not express an opinion on whether the ignoring of the petition by the Commissioner was a grave scandal. Witness denied that irregularities and illegalities had been committed by himself of the police, He took an exception to the allegation by the accussed that the offences had occurred, and were overlooked by British officials. He said the article was grossly unfair, all lies and tissue of falsehoods. Witness had explained to Government, on October 6th, 1911, certain statements made in the anonymous letter to the Lieut-Governor.

After having cross-examined the complainant for three whole days Mr. Hamlyn reserved further cross-examination.

The case is proceeding.

CALCUTTA FIRES IN 1911.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The total loss by fires in Calcutta last year was 15·78 lakhs against 13·52 in the preceding year. The loss of life was only six. The number of fires totalled 157 against 137 in the previous year. The biggest individual loss was the three-lakhs by the Barnagore jute mill blaze.

ALL-INDIA HINDU CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

At the Punjab Hindu Conference to be held at Delhi during the Dussera, it is proposed to call a meeting of the All-India Hindu Conference, established at Allahabad in 1910.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending the 17th of August was 747 seizures and 514 deaths. The provincial figures were as follows: Bombay 192 deaths, Madras 72; Bengal 7; Bihar and Orisa 38; the United Provinces 27; Burma 67; and Mysore 116. No cases were reported from the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Central India.

AFFRAY WITH GOAN DACOITS.

The following has been sent to us for publication by the Consul-General for Portugal:—

[TELEGRAM.]

NOVA-GOA, Aug. 21.

"At one o'clock yesterday morning the Administrator of the district of Bardez, Major Sanches Osorio, with a small force, composed of Europeans, natives and volunteers of Mapuça, took by surprise, at Assonora, a band of dacoits. The former opened fire on the latter leaving dead on the field their ferocious chief, Custodio Noronha, alias Custulo, who was the terror of the people of the district of Bardez, and another bandit, a Rane of Satary, whose name is not yet known.

No casualties on the side of Government troops.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S., acted as political Agent, Surat, from the 10th to 25th July, both days inclusive, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S.

Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for two years with effect from the 6th January.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I. C. S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, is granted with effect from the 5th October or subsequent date combind leave for twelve months.

Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for two months with effect from the 19th August, or subsequent date.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., passed with credit an examination in Marathi, according to the Higher Standard on 6th August.

Mr. A. C. Hilley, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Canara, S. D. passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 5th August.

Mr. F. S. Punnett to be Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi.

The services of the Reverend W. E. C. Henry, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st September.

The Reverend H. W. Nelson, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

The Reverend C. R. Ryall, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, on relief, to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency.

The Reverend P. S. Grove, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 7th November.

Ma. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., on return to duty to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith McNeill, V. D., to be Commandant of the 2nd Battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas William Bonner, V.D., to be Commandant of the 1st Battalion, vice J. S. McNeill, V.D., transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A.K.C., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days from the 3rd September or subsequent date.

EDUCATE, UNITE AND HOPE

Sir Richard Lamb on the King's Message to India.

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

SPEAKING to the Students of the Fergusson College, Poona, on August 21st, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said:—

When my friend Principal Paranjpye asked me to pay a visit to the College, I enquired whether he wished me to give an address to the students and he replied that he would be very glad if I would. And I am very glad to say a few words if by good fortune anything I can say will be of any use to you. It has been said that when a member of the Government begins talking on an occasion like this he addresses a sermon to his auditors; and very likely that is true; and if it is true there is perhaps no harm in it; lay sermons may be very helpful and beneficial if the preacher really has something to say. However that may be I will ask you to listen to me to-day not so much as a member of the Government, but rather as life member of the Deccan Education Society which inaugurated and so successfully carries on the work of this College and of other educational institutions, and also regard me as a native of Poona (I well remember that when I was a small boy in England I used to be called Poonawala) who has spent more years than you students have yet lived in working amongst and for the people of this country, and who before very long, before some of you have passed from your collegiate life to life in the outside world, will be retiring from active participation in affairs.

If as a member of the Society and as one closely connected with Poona I can out of my experience of some 33 years suggest any thought which you, who are soon to begin your lives as working citizens of our Presidency, can examine and develop for yourselves, I shall be well satisfied. You need not expect from me a brilliant philosophical discourse, or indeed anything particularly brilliant. We cannot all be brilliant thinkers, and if we could the world would become an impossible place to live in; we should all be blinding one another with excess of light. What I will try to do is to give you just a few suggestions from one who has endeavoured to perform honestly and in a common-sense practical way the work that lay to his hands; and all I will ask of you is think over the suggestions and see for yourselves whether they will assist you at all in that active life on which you will soon be entering. Remember that even if I sermonize I do not dogmatize. I do not lay down "ex cathedra" propositions of which I demand your acceptance. I only put before you as a member of the Deccan Education Society and as a friend some ideas that occur to me, in the hope that they may prove helpful to you.

"EDUCATE, UNITE AND HOPE."

Well, if I am going to preach a sermon, I had better have a text to preach on, and I am think of no better text than the substance of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor's message to India which is summarized in the words "Educate, unite and hope." That is a very wise and noble message, and I suggest to you that it places before us in their due sequence the objects to which all friends of India may devote their aspirations and their labours. First of all as to education, without which unity is not easily to be expected, and then on the foundations of an educated and united people there is hope of raising a solid and permanent structure. But it is manifest that we must understand clearly what we are talking about when we discourse of education and of unity. And as to education what strikes me is that there is observable a tendency to regard education as meaning no more than instruction. The words are often used as if they were equal and interchangeable. The Government of India has a Department of Education with a Member in charge; but the head of the Department in each province is the Director of Public Instruction.

Much is said and written in these days about compulsory and free education, but when definite proposals designed to confer this benefit are examined they are found to amount to no more than schemes for instruction. Thus the common daily use of words tends to obscure what is to my mind a fundamental difference—the difference between instruction and education. Instruction is merely the furnishing of the mind with knowledge, while education is the disciplining not only of the mind but of the whole character. Thus when I speak of an educated person, I mean something very much more than merely an instructed person. Indeed, it is possible for a person to be well educated without being at all well instructed. I have in mind a man I knew in one of the most arid and least fertile of our Deccan talukas who could not read and write but had nevertheless by force of a disciplined intellect and character—that is by force of education—which he had exerted in his occupation of a cultivator raised himself to a position of prosperity and great esteem. That of course is exceptional; and ordinarily a good instruction is a necessary basis for a good education.

INSTRUCTION IS NOT EDUCATION.

The point I wish to suggest to you is that instruction is not education, but only a part of it; and that when we set to work to apply the Imperial mandate to educate, we have immensely more to do than to supply to the masses primary instruction, whether free or paid for, voluntary or compulsory. We have got to supply instruction it is true, but we have to educate as well. Of course while instruction is being given education can at the same time be imparted. The school teacher can also be an educator. But if he is to be something more than a mere instructor, a mere imparter of knowledge, he must be himself an educated man—a man with disciplined intellect and character. What we require therefore as masters of our primary schools are men trained to be educators and not merely instructors; for without such men we shall be merely furthering instruction and not imparting education, and shall thus be falling short of obeying His Majesty's command.

I beg of you not to think that I am talking platitudes in dwelling at some length on this point. I am trying to put before you for you to turn over in your minds a matter on which it seems to me to be very important that all friends of the progress of India should entertain clear ideas. The thesis which I put forward is that a general spread of instruction, primary or higher, does not necessarily connote a general spread of education. And from that proposition I proceed to another, which is what I am leading up to; and that is that it is not possible for Government to provide a general spread of education. Do not mistake my meaning when I say this I do not say that Government cannot do a great deal towards the general spread of education; far from it, It can do a great deal in more ways than one; for example it can and does take measures towards providing that the instructors in schools shall not be mere teachers but shall be educators; and it can and does so frame the curricula of schools and colleges under its control that they shall be directed not only to imparting knowledge but also to disciplining the intellect and the whole character. But the measures of Government cannot do everything even when they are complete; and it cannot be said that they are yet complete. Government can remove impediments and can actively assist the general spread of education; but without the will of the people its efforts will not have any deep far-reaching effect. Education is a thing which cannot be achieved only in schools and colleges; it must be carried out in the home, in the hours out of school or college, in the daily round of life after college and school are left behind; and unless the people have the will to be educated, the Imperial command will not attain to the achievement of its full meaning.

UNITE: NOT DIVIDE AND RULE.

When His Majesty enjoined on us to unite, he laid to rest, it is to be hoped for ever, the fallacy which I have heard maintained, even by Englishmen, that the ground on which the British Government of this country rests is the principle "Divide and rule." When the Emperor has said "Unite," surely no one will be bold enough to say again that we rule by disuniting. How the fallacy can have come into currency it is to me impossible to imagine. Ever since the English began to be they have done nothing but unite. The seven kingdoms—the heptarchy—of Anglo-Saxon times were united into one; the several kingdoms of England and Scotland, of Wales and of Ireland, are joined into one United Kingdom; the several races which settled in England—Saxon and Dane and Norman—are blended into one race; the several colonies planted in Canada and Australia are united into one Commonwealth of Australia, one Dominion of Canada; the different and lately warring races in South Africa are merged into one Union; the multitudes of India also widely different and until recent times also warring amongst themselves are brought under one Government.

The genius of the British race is all for unity. I put it to you that the unifying influence in India, long before the Emperor spoke has been the British: that alone and no other. Of the absence of political unity before British rule was established, of the wars of the Moghul Emperors against the Indian Rajas and against the Mahomedan rulers of Deccan kingdoms; of the wars of these rulers and rajas with one another; of the wars of the Peshwa with his feudatories; of all the turmoil which has left Gujerat parcelled into an amazing plexus of interlacing jurisdiction—of all these I need not detain you by saying you anything more than the bare mention of what is known to all.

What is deeper than these wars of kings for territorial aggrandisement is the divisions of the Hindu social body into an almost countless number of compartments which are permanently parted from one another by stringent, if not inexorable, rules. You will understand that I have no desire on the present occasion to criticise the institution of caste or to discuss its benefits and its disadvantages. I wish only to point out to you that the institution, deliberately, as it seems, and of set purpose, tends to promote not unity but separation and division. The need for counteracting this disuniting tendency has made itself manifest to many Hindus, and we see now societies like the Sewa Sadan, the Servants of India, and the Depressed Classes Mission, working to create a feeling of solidarity amongst Hindu castes which did not previously exist. I ask you to consider whether these activities towards a working unity of the disparate components of the Hindu social body are not due to British influence and whether therefore I am not right in saying that the unifying influence in India is no other than the British.

HINDU PROBLEMS.

There are many problems which will present themselves to those who are now working and to the many more who will surely hereafter work in the direction of solidarity. They may perhaps come to examine whether the institution of caste is not non-Aryan and whether, if it is non-Aryan, it is compatible with the civilization of a society which boasts itself Aryan. Incidentally I may interject the remark that we English are much purer Aryans than almost all the races now to be found in India—

"Saxon and Norman and Dane are we"

and all these are Aryan races; while amongst the many million inhabitants of India there is but a small proportion which can be recognised as Indo-Aryan. And it is amongst this small proportion of Indo-Aryans that caste bonds are found to be less rigid, while amongst the most markedly non-Aryan races the caste rules are most elaborated and most stringent. And again the revolts against caste—Buddhism, Sikhism—arose where the Indo-Aryan type predominates.

But I am straying into ethnological disquisitions away from our subject of unification. One problem before you in the life on which you will be entering when you leave this college is thus the building up in the Hindu social body of a working solidarity. In pondering over this problem you will doubtless weigh the consideration whether excessive privileges in favour of any particular class or classes are compatible with solidarity, and you will not forget that the privileged classes of Japan, the Samurai—voluntarily divested themselves of their excessive privileges as a means to the unity of their nation. But this matter of unity in the Hindu social body is not the only problem which has to be tackled; there is also the problem of the building up of a social and political unity with dwellers in India who are not Hindus. And amongst these I include not only the Mussulmans and the Parsis and the Native Christians but also the British.

When the King-Emperor gave to us his message "unite," I put it to you that he did not mean that the British in India should be excluded from the union. I have already suggested to you that hitherto the one unifying influence has been the British; and I now suggest that in the work of unifying the component parts of the Hindu social body amongst themselves, and then with the other races and with the members of the same races professing other religions, that unifying influence is indispensable to you; that you cannot do without it within any period which it is possible to forecast.

A FUTILE ASSUMPTION.

There are those who represent that for the unification of the peoples of India, for the formation of an Indian nation the first requisite is the disappearance of the British from India. They appear to regard British rule as holding in slavish subjection a nation which is already capable of ruling itself and that independence of what they characterise as alien rule is necessary for the development of the nation. We must assume that some at least of those who so represent the case conscientiously believe what they say. To such men the old Greek hexameter appears to me to be peculiarly applicable: Nepio oude vissai hoti pleon hemisu pantos:

> Oh foolish men, they do not even know
> How much the half is greater than the whole.

They apparently do not recognise that during the indefinitely protracted period required for the building up of that unity which surely does not exist at present the restricted independence which the peoples of India enjoy under British rule is of much greater benefit to them than would be an unrestricted independence arrived at before unity was achieved. The point is not worth labouring to-day when the exponents of a false nationalism are for the most part silent; but the idea doubtless is not dead, and when it presents itself, or is presented to you, it may be, I hope, to help to you in weighing its worth to reflect on the suggestions I have put before you. Can you say that the exhortation to unite has yet been fulfiled? Can you say that the British influence is not all in support of unification? Can you say that the help of this influence can be dispensed with by India within any foreseeable period of time? Can you say that unity will be complete if the British in India are excluded?

THE WORD OF HOPE.

The last word of the Imperial message is hope What are we to hope for? I have kept you very long, and I will try to state shortly what I hope for. I hope that the education—not the mere instruction—of the masses of India may proceed steadily and uninterruptedly, so that every Indian may be a good and efficient worker in his own calling; a good cultivator, a good artizan, a good man of business, a good man of letters, a good man of office, a good administrator; and that all may be good members of society and good citizens. It will take long; but I hope that there will be no halting by the way, no failing or turning back, no despairing attempt to cut short a necessary lengthy process. I hope that amongst Hindus the way will be found to effect a solidarity in their social body without revolutionising its essential characteristics, by the removal of non-essentials and the development of its better qualities. I hope that Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Parsis and all other races and religions will find the way to unite their efforts for the good of India, without losing their own individualities. I hope that it will be recognised more and more that the good of India is bound up with the good of the British Empire and that in the unity of India the British in India are an essential part. I hope that the efforts of all servants and friends of India will for many years to come be devoted to fostering and furthering this education and unification of all dwellers in our land, and that strength and energy will not be dissipated on attempting to settle what form of Government will suit us best before we have found by experience how far our effects at education and unity succeed.

I hope that that false patriotism which regards political assassination as a service to India is dead and wil be heard of again no more for ever and that that true patriotism which dedicates to the service of India not a life forfeited by murderous crime, but a life devoted to lifelong laborious work—such patriotism as is displayed by the members of the Deccan Education Society and the professors of this college, by the Servants of India and by the Seva Sadan—I hope that this true patriotism will increase and flourish ever more and more.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Appeal in Suit against the Secretary of State.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal in which Dhondu Dagdu Patel, a licensed liquor seller in the Aditwar Petit, Nasik, sued to recover Rs. 1,562-8-0 as damages for the cancellation of his license, and a further sum of Rs. 500 as damages for the loss of his reputation. The Secretary of State for India was the defendant in this suit.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the appellant, and the Government Pleader appeared for the Secretary of State for India.

The plaintiff had a license to sell country liquor in the Aditwar Petit at Nasik, from 1908 to 1911. Before the period of his license expired he received a letter from the Collector of Nasik stating that in view of the satisfactory manner in which he had conducted his shops, the Collector was willing to extend the period of his license for another period of three years from the first of April, 1910. A fresh agreement extending the period of the license for three years from 1st April, 1910 was duly executed on the 14th March 1910. On the 31st March 1911, the Collector informed the plaintiff that his license had been suspended and on the 6th April 1910, the Collector intimated that he had cancelled the license as it had come to his (Collector's) knowledge that the plaintiff had given bribes to the Collector's head clerk.

The Head Clerk and the plaintiff were in September, 1910, prosecuted under section 161 I. P. C. with receiving illegal gratification and abetment of the same. The court discharged both the accused.

The plaintiff meantime appealed to the Commissioner and the Bombay Government against the order of the Collector. Having received no redress he filed a suit against the Secretary of State for India on the 30th March, 1911.

On behalf of the Secretary of State it was denied that the plaintiff had any just cause for complaint. That the Collector acted in good faith in cancelling the license in pursuance of the provisions of the Abkari Act. That the plaintiff's claim for compensation was barred as it was not made within four months as required by the Abkari Act. That his claim for damages could not be entertained as there was no libel or any libelous publication.

Mr. Palmer, the District Judge of Nasik, held that the cancellation of the license was not legal under the Abkari Act or under the terms of the license. He, however, held that it was not shown that the Collector's action was malicious. The plaintiff had been discharged by the criminal court. The cancellation of the license was irregular in that it preceded instead of following the decision of the criminal court.

Mr. Palmer, however, held that the Collector was entitled to the benefit of the rule enunciated by Lord Campbell in Spooner versus Juddow, reported in 4 Moore's Indian appeals at page 379, where it was held that, where parties acted in the bona-fide belief that they were acting in pursuance of a statute and according to law, they were entitled to special protection of the legislature, although they had committed an illegal act. In the present case the Collector believed that the plaintiff had given bribes to the Head Clerk, with the object of getting his liquor license extended to a period of three years and recalled the license before the bribery was proved. The Collector's action which at the best was irregular, was and the plaintiff was not entitled to any compensation. With regards to damages for loss of reputation the judge held that there was no publication. The communication made to the plaintiff on the subject was a privileged communication.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment said, that the defendant was protected by reason of the provision in section 67 of the Bombay Abkari Act, which lays down that no action could be against Government for any act bona-fide done by them in pursuance of the Act. The point was whether the Collector's act was bona-fide. Nothing had been said before their lordships to countenance the view that when the Collector formed an opinion that the plaintiff had bribed the Head Clerk, he formed that opinion perversely, unreasonably or maliciously. The Court accepted the finding of the lower court that the Collector acted in good faith. The fact that the criminal prosecution failed, did not negative the above view. The Court observed that it was quite true that the Collector's action was not strictly in conformity with the section which authorized the revocation of the license only on the actual guilt of the licensee being established, but the circumstances on which the Collector took action were so near the circumstances entitling him to act as he did, that their lordships felt bound to say, that his action was in pursuance of the statute. This view had the support of legal decisions set forth in the case of Herman versus Seneschal, reported in 32 Law Journal, Common Pleas page 43 and Spooner versus Juddow reported in 4 Moores Indian Law Reports page 379. Their Lordship's held that the defendant was protected under section 67 of the Abkari Act, and dismissed the appeal and confirmed the decree of the lower court.

HEAVY LOSSES IN COTTON.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal presented by Barjorji Ruttonji Bomanji against interlocutory order passed by Mr. Justice Macleod on the 10th June, 1912, by which his lordship dismissed an application for summons obtained by Barjorji, the defendant, to compel the plaintiffs' firm of Bhagwandas Parashram to answer the five interrogatories framed by him.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the appellant-defendant, and Mr. L. Robertson, with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiff-respondents.

The plaintiffs' case was that in the month of July 1910, the defendant requested them to act for him as his pucca adatias and mansact business on a large scale. The defendant paid them Rs. 50,600 in June 1910, and instructed them to sell 2,000 bales of Broach gin cotton for March 1911 delivery. The defendant also paid a further sum of Rs. 10,400 and instructed them to sell one thousand tons of linseed at Rs. 11-5-0 per cwt. Then on the 6th July, 1910, the defendant instructed them to sell 800 tons of linseed at various rates. On the 11th July, 1910, he instructed the plaintiff to sell 2,200 tons of linseed which they did. On the 31st August, 1910, the market for linseed was going against the defendant and he was advised by the plaintiff's munim to mimimise the loss by entering into cross-contracts, but the defendant declined to do so, as he expected the market would go in his favour. The result of the transaction was a profit of Rs. 5,804-2-3 in cotton and a loss of Rs. 1,58,426-7-0 in linseed. After giving the defendant credit for his advances and profit in cotton the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 90,763-14-6 from the defendant.

The defendant contended that he was a young man, who never had any regular employment. In June, 1910, he had a sum of Rs. 60,000 invested in various banks and with certain merchants. This sum was the balance of Rs. 1,25,000 which he had won in a sweepstake upon the St. Leger. The plaintiff's munim persuaded him to agree to buy 2,000 bales of cotton for forward delivery from the plaintiffs. The common understanding between the parties was that no delivery was to be given or taken, but that difference alone was to be dealt with. That the Rs. 61,000 paid by him to the plaintiff was to be a fixed deposit. On the same understanding the defendant agreed to speculate in linseed. The plaintiff's munim suggested that the defendant should agree to sell to the plaintiffs 1,000 tons of linseed for forward delivery, as the market for linseed was very high and that he was sure to make large profits on speculating in linseed. The munim then by threats induced the defendant to pass an agreement to the effect that the deposit of Rs. 61,000 should be treated as a security for the cotton and linseed transactions. The defendant pleaded that the agreement was void, as the transactions were wagering transactions, and the agreement was obtained from him by undue influence.

On the 19th January, 1912, the defendant obtained leave to administer five interrogatories to the plaintiff who objected to answering the first and second on the ground that they had no reference to the defence raised in the suit, and declined to answer the third, fourth and fifth on the ground that they were administered solely with the object of fishing out a case for the defendant and getting information of the plaintiff's general business transactions.

The defendant, thereupon, obtained a summons on the 13th March, 1902, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why they should not forthwith fully answer the interrogatories, on the ground that they were relevant and material to the defence. That the defendant was not fishing for information, and had no intention of annoying the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in disposing of the application, observed that according to the decisions of the court, a party relying on the defence of wagering must prove that at the time the contract was entered into, it was the common intention of both parties neither to give nor receive delivery but merely to pay or receive differences according to market rate at the due dates. His lordship observed that he had hitherto in cases when the defence of wagering had been set up refused so allow the party setting up the defence to interrogate his opponent generally as to his business transactions, apart from the particular transaction in suit on the ground that it was manifestly unfair to compel a man to disclose his general dealings on the chance that thereby this opponent might discover something which would support his case. In the summons before the court, the court was not disposed to deal differently. Mr. Justice Macleod accordingly dismissed the summons. Against this order the defendant Burjorji appealed.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, agreeing with the views expressed by the lower court, dismissed the appeal.

WINDING UP OF AMHED DEWJI AND BROTHERS.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, heard an appeal presented by Bai Fatmabai, widow of Rahimtulla Dewji against an order passed by Mr. Justice Macleod, by which his lordship refused the widow's application for the appointment of a receiver, in the suit against Ahmed Dewji and others.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the widow, and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. B. Desai instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. appeared for the respondents.

In the suit the plaintiff prayed that the partnership firm of Ahmed Dewji and Brothers may be declared to be dissolved, and the plaintiff's late husband's share in the cabinet maker's business carried on by the defendants ascertained and given to her, and a Receiver appointed for dealing with the partnership assets.

In appeal it was urged that the lower court ought not to have rejected the application without making any provision for protecting the interests of the widow of the deceased in the assets and property of the partnership.

At the suggestion of the court, the parties arrived at an understanding by which Ahmed Dewji was appointed receiver of all partnership property, with instructions to wind up the business. Messrs Payne and Co., the attorneys of the plaintiff, Bai Fatmabai, were given directions as to the keeping of accounts, and inspection of partnership and receiver's account.

INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.

An Application from Jail for Protection.

Before Mr. Justice Heaton an application for a provisional interim order in insolvency was made by Mr. Bahadurji for the protection and release of Keshowji Poonga who was detained in the civil jail under the orders passed by Mr. Justice Beaman. Keshowji was the defendant in the suit brought by Lalji Nensi, in which Mr. Justice Beaman on Tuesday, after passing severe criticisms as to the conduct of the parties for utilising courts of justice for the purpose of revenging themselves in connection with their caste disputes, gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 5,327, with interest and costs. Keshowji, the defendant, was then ordered to find a security for Rs. 5,000 and having failed to do so was detained in the civil jail.

Mr. Bahadurji in making the application pointed out the disadvantages under which his client was labouring in consequence of his being in jail. He said that unless he was released by the court under a provisional interim order, he would not be able to place before the court his application in insolvency proceedings.

Mr. Wadia, who appeared on behalf of Lalji Nensi, opposed the application. He stated that in the suit which had been decided by Mr. Justice Beaman, Keshowji had put forward fraudulent evidence, and he had been committed to jail under the orders of the court. Under the Insolvency Act, the insolvency of the applicant must be for the benefit of the creditors, but there was nothing to show that the interim order applied for, if granted, would be in any way to the benefit of the plaintiff who had obtained the decree of the court.

His lordship postponed the granting of the rule pending the presentation in the Insolvency Court an application in the usual form, supported by affidavits and schedules of debts.

POLICE COURT.

MRS. THORPE'S CASE.

Mr. Nicholson Withdraws from the Case.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mrs. Thorpe stood charged at the instance of Inspector Morris, of the C. I. D., with cheating the manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel in respect of Rs. 653 and the manager of the Indian Motor Taxicab Company, in respect of Rs. 202.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, conducted the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. M. F. Nicholson.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, said when he first knew the accused, he did not know anything about her qualifications as a nurse except that she was attending a case at Bandra. In January last, he did not know that she was staying at the Taj. Witness did not know that she had had money before; on the contrary, she went to him asking him to recommend her to Sir Henry Procter for monetary help.

Mr. King was then tendered for cross-examination, but Mr. Nicholson declined to cross-examine him and he was allowed to go.

Mr. F. De Weer, Manager of the Taxi Cab Company, cross-examined, said in 1909, the Company was managed by Mr. Brandon. It was then at the Wellington Mews. Mrs. Meyer was with the accused when the latter first went to his garage. She never went there alone. She (accused) spoke about the manager at Calcutta, when she saw witness on the second occasion. Mr. Meyer was quite close then. On the first occasion when both these ladies were sitting in a taxi the accused had spoken to him about the manager at Calcutta. The accused told him in Mrs. Meyer's presence that she had been in Bombay a year ago with her husband, Mr. Thorpe, on a pleasure trip. She then spoke in an ordinary voice and witness did not think she did not want Mrs. Meyer to hear what she said. Mrs. Myer did not speak at all. On the third occasion, both these ladies came in a taxi. When the accused spoke about her accounts and said that she had settled with the Taj, Mrs. Meyer was present. His bill was not paid. He did not make a complaint to the police but as soon as he read in the newspaper an account of the proceedings against the accused at Rangoon, he consulted his pleader who advised him to lodge a complaint with the police and witness did so. He had received a communication from the manager at Calcutta to the effect that the latter did not know the accused and in consequence of that he (witness) looked up the old books of account for Mrs. Thorpe's name but he did not find it.

Re-examined, witness said that before making his complaint to the police he had filed an information against the accused in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who issued a summons.

Mr. G. Veysitti, cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson produced his account book for 1909 and referring to an entry, dated 6th October, 1909, said the accused had given her name as Miss Norman Potter. On the 16th October, she ordered a dinner for five. The other entries were: 21st October, some refreshment; 23rd October, dinner for two: 24th October, dinner for two and whisky and soda in the evening and tiffin for two in the morning; 25th October, dinner for two. She had not paid for these. When she gave an order for five she told him, she was going to marry a private soldier from Colaba. The soldier had been to his establishment with her five or six times.

Re-examined, witness identified Cyril Gothorp Smith as the soldier who visited his establishment with the accused.

T. Curran Sharp was the next witness cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said his full name was Thomas Abraham Curran Sharp. He was a rubber planter at Singapore. There he never was in Mr. Baumeyer's office. From Singapore he went to Rangoon to try to do some business in rice.

Q—Did you not go there on sick leave?—Ostensibly. I was on sick leave, but while I was on sick leave, I went to Rangoon.

His firm did not know that he had gone to Rangoon on business. He reached Rangoon about the 26th of February. He went straight to the Strand Hotel, where he saw the accused about two or three days later. He did not make her acquaintance, but she made his. That was somewhere about the middle of March.

How did she make your acquaintance?—She came up to me and spoke to me. She presumed upon our mutual acquaintance with a Dr. Stokes, with whom, she said, she had arrived in Rangoon, and to whom she was engaged to marry.

He denied having written to her while she was at the Taj. He did not write to her to send him some money, but on the contrary she took money from him. He did not write to her asking her to join him in Rangoon. He denied most strongly that the accused sent him Rs. 500.

His Worship.—When was this, Mr. Nicholson?

Mr. Nicholson.—In January from the Taj.

His Worship.—How was the money sent? By money-order or by registered letter?

Mr. Nicholson.—It was only a letter with notes inside.

The Magistrate.—Do you seriously suggest that the accused sent the notes in an ordinary letter without being registered?

Mr. Nicholson—Yes.

Continuing, witness said, he lived in the Strand Hotel for six weeks and the accused was also there during that period. They did not go about a great deal together. At the request of the accused, he did tell people at Rangoon that he was her cousin, as she had already made that statement to somebody in his presence and he was unable to deny it without exposing her. He could not account for having received the letter from Col. R. L. R. McKerrell, but he did receive it. It was in rather round handwriting, not in the handwriting of the accused. The accused knew that he was going to Singapore and that letter arrived most opportunely asking him to take her with him. They both left the Strand Hotel without paying their bills.

His Worship.—Have you paid your bill since?

Witness.—Yes, your Worship.

Witness, continuing, said that they both then went to stay at the Mansions. They stayed there about a fortnight and from there they left for Singapore. At the Minto Mansions he paid the bill for both. Mr. Ressasco, the manager of the firm he was employed in, used to send him money. Just after he had paid that bill, Mr. Risasco sent him Rs. 600 or 700.

To his Worship, witness said that he paid about Rs. 180 for the accused and Rs. 120 for himself.

The Magistrate.—When the accused told somebody in your presence that you were her cousin and when you knew that she had made a false statement, were not your suspicions aroused and did you not think of having nothing to do with her?

The Witness.—She always gave me an explanation for everything she did.

His Worship.—What explanation did she give for this?—She said that as I had taken her about frequently, people would put a wrong construction upon that circumstance and in order to avoid any suspicion, she said that I was her cousin.

His Worship.—Were you satisfied with that explanation?—Yes.

Replying to Mr. Nicholson's questions, witness said he paid his bill at the Strand after he came back to Rangoon from Singapore. The accused paid her bill out of the money raised on his property, namely, a gold watch, a gold chain and a gold ring. These articles were pledged as security with the manager of the Minto Mansions.

As the accused had taken all his money, he was prevented from paying the bills and consequently he was arrested for debt. The accused pledged the articles, paid the money and got him released. When he went to Singapore, he did not receive a telegram that the accused's two children were dead.

Mr. Nicholson here said that as the witness denied everything, it was no use cross-examining him.

His Worship said the original of the telegram could be obtained from the Telegraph Office and the facts of the death could be proved by a death certificate or by the cemetery register and so far as he was concerned, he was willing to give every help he could render the law by way of issuing processes for the production of such documents.

Replying to further question by Mr. Nicholson witness said he remembered the occasion when the accused took poison in Rangoon. He did not know who bought the poison. She might have bought it herself.

Mr. Nicholson at this stage told the court that under instructions from his client, he withdrew from the case and that she was going to conduct her own defence.

Witness was then cross-examined by the accused. He said that it was not true that he took her to Singapore to meet Mr. Resesco, manager of the rubber plantation. He took her there to meet nobody but her brother. He had accompanied her to the residence of the Bishop of Malacca. He was not introduced to the Bishop as a relative of the accused.

The accused said he was introduced to the Bishop as her nephew.

The hearing was at this stage adjourned.

THE PHOTOGRAPH CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. G. K. Devare, of Messrs. Devare and Company, charged Mr. J. MacDermott, late Superintendent of Police, Bombay, with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of certain photographs of Miss Elsie Swannell, one of the complainants in the Hoti Mardan case.

Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. F. W. Perreira, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, barrister, and Mr. G. P. D. Quadros, pleader, defended the accused.

Damodar K. Devare, the complainant's brother, examined by Mr. Godinho, said, he worked for Messrs. Devare and Company. The accused first came to the studio on the 14th February last at 6-30 p. m. The accused said to the complainant that he wanted to see the photos that he (the complainant) had taken four days ago. He added that his wife was waiting downstairs. The complainant told the accused to find out the photos from the lot that was lying on a table. The accused picked up one of them and pointed it out to the complainant and both then searched for others and took out about three copies. The accused took them down, saying he would show them to his wife and bring them up. The accused returned very soon and said there were several enlargements. The complainant asked the accused for the photos he had taken, when the latter replied that he would bring them up all together. He (the accused) then took away the enlargements, but did not return. After a lapse of time, the complainant sent his sepoy to look for the gharry. The sepoy returned stating there was no gharry. Nothing was done that night. The next morning, the complainant made certain enquiries, in consequence of which a notice was sent to the accused before 12 noon on the 15th of February. The complainant then received certain information, in consequence of which he filed this complaint. The accused did turn up at the studio on the 16th in the evening, but when he did he came in shouting and asked the witness who had written the notice. Witness replied that he knew nothing, but the complainant would come in presently. The accused then asked him (the witness) if any police officer had been to the studio to inquire about this affair and if there was a European partner in Devare's firm. Witness replied in the negative and just then the complainant arrived. The accused then questioned the complainant about the notice and asked him what business he (the complainant) had to send that letter. The complainant replied that the accused had no business to take away the photos on false representations. The accused said in a threatening manner: "Don't you know me? You knew me and therefore you gave me the photos." The complainant then said "Why did you cheat me, why did you take them under false pretences?" The accused then said "Don't you know I am an honorary magistrate and a J. P.?" and rushed at the complainant saying in harsh tone "I'll see you," Witness interfered and said to the accused that he had no business to create a row there and that he might do what he liked. When the accused saw that they were not afraid, he said "Let us shake hands and make friends." He also added that if necessary he might be of use to them and that there was no use quarrelling. The complainant said everything would be done according to law and the accused then left. Photos taken at their studio were parted with after payment for them had been made. To strangers they never gave photos taken at their studio. These photos had been exhibited in the Town Hall exhibition. Any value could be fixed for them. They were highly commended by the exhibition committee. The accused had paid nothing for the photographs. Neither the complainant nor the witness had authorised the accused to hand over the photographs to Messrs. Payne and Company.

A. G. Talpade, an assistant in Messrs. Devare and Company, was then examined by Mr. Godinho to corroborate the complainant and his brother. He said he could not say where the complainant's brother was on the first occasion the accused came to the studio. He (complainant's brother) might not have been there. On that occasion the complainant called the witness and asked him, pointing at the accused, where the photos of that gentleman's daughter were. The complainant also showed him a copy that was in his hand-writing. Witness then called out to the peon, showed him the photos and asked him to find out the photos of that girl in different positions. The accused turned up a day after the notice was sent to him, saw the witness and said he had brought the photos. Witness replied he had received instructions from his master not to receive photos from the accused and told him to send them officially. The accused then left. That was about at 2 or 3 p.m. In the evening the accused again came. He was then excited. Witness took him to the complainant's brother. There were high words between the two regarding the notice. The complainant then turned up and high words passed between him and the accused. Some time after, the accused laughed and tried to shake hands. The complainant then said: "I don't like to keep any connection with you, don't bother my head; I am very busy." The accused then left.

Damodar K. Devare was then cross-examined by Mr. Wadia. Witness said his firm had a branch at Kalbadevi and he managed it as a rule. Witness was in charge of it. That branch was closed at 6 p.m. witness left the branch at 5 p.m. every day to go to the Fort studio to see his work done. At one time witness was an assistant in the Meadows-street firm for about eight years, but he had not seen the police station there. He had not known the accused before. In the evening on the 14th, witness was busy with a camera behind a partition. Witness had not heard any other conversation between his brother and anybody else that day. He could not recall any other conversation between his brother and any one else on any other day. On the 14th there was nothing unusual beyond this to attract his attention. There was nothing unusual in a father asking for his daughter's photographs. He could not help over-hearing the conversation as he was close by. No one had gone to their studio while he was there that day. He could not tell of anybody having gone there during that month while he was there, as he was always busy with his work. On the 15th witness photographed no one at the Fort studio, but he copied a document. He did not know what document he copied. At the time the accused came, witness was examining a big camera. There was no particular occasion to do so. In the evening, there was a great noise due to the traffic on the road. He could hear the conversation, because he was very near. His brother did not ask the accused his name on that occasion. It did not strike him as curious. The accused first took out the photo from the lot. The accused had to go round to find out the photo. It took him about ten to fifteen minutes to find out the photo. It did not strike witness to be curious that all that time his brother did not ask the accused his name. The easiest way to find out the photo was to refer to the book. Witness Talpade found out some more photos after seeing the photo picked by the accused. All that he described he did not see but he gathered all from what he heard. All that he saw was the accused come up. He had heard his brother tell the sepoy to pack up the photos. The sepoy tied them up and gave them to the accused. According to his story, the accused asked for the photos to show them to his wife, who had been waiting downstairs, yet the photos were packed up as it was their practise to do so.

The hearing was adjourned.

ABSENT FROM DUTY

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, yesterday Deputy Inspector Copping charged Constable Gulzarkhan Mahomed Khan with absenting himself from duty on the 12th instant.

The accused was ordered to be on duty at the Head Police Office on the day in question but did not appear. Subsequently he was arrested at Bandra.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 40 with the option of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Toolaji, driver of taxi-cab No. 1404, was yesterday charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad by Inspector Sheahey with rash motor driving on the 15th July last. Mr. Sheahey stated that at 3-20 p. m. on that day the accused was driving his car very fast between Crawford Market and Bori Bunder. The traffic was very heavy at the time. No one was injured.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15; the fine to be endorsed on the license.

FAILING TO SHOW LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Sheik Ali, tindal of prow No. 5195, was charged with failing to show lights on his prow while it was about 50 yards off the Lakri Bunder, Mazagon.

His Worship fined the man Rs. 20.

Budhia Mahadu, also a tindal, was then fined Rs. 30 for having no screens to his lights.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following general summary of weather and crop report for the Bombay Presidency during the past week has been published:—

The rainfall during the week was general and beneficial in most districts of the Presidency, but more rain is needed in Sukkur, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts and Kolhapur State. Kharif sowing continues in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Ratnagiri, the Deccan, Gujarat, Native States and Savantvadi. Transplantation is almost completed in Karachi, Larkana, Gujarat, Thana, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by insects in Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar Districts and by branches of canal embankments in Karachi District. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Sind, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but is deficient in West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Drinking water-supply was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in Upper Sind Frontier and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains have risen in Thar and Parkar, Khandesh and Poona, have fallen in Upper Sind Frontier and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 53 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 21 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 40 per cent. less than normal in Konkan, 38 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak. Distress is decreasing. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-4 to 9, and of maize 9 1-2 to 11 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 17th August, were 14,357 in the Panch Mahals and 396 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 34,315. In the Native States of Kathiawar and Jath, the numbers on gratuitous relief were 2,090.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," August 22.)

It is further hereby notified that Mr. F. B. Garda was substantive pro tem. Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and Mr. R. M. Mehta was officiating Deputy Assistant Political Agent from the 29th October, 1910 to 1st January, 1911.

With effect from 2nd January, 1911, vice Mr. Hormasji Jamsedji Antia on deputation—Mr. Panachand Jaychand Mehta to be Second Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

With effect from 25th January 1911, vice Mr. Ratanji Pestanji Green, on deputation—Mr. Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari to be substantive pro tem Second Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. Purshottam Narayan Gupte is authorized to practise as a pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. Harsidhbhai Vajubhai Divatia, LL. B., is admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Weekly Handicap Competition.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

There was again an excellent entry for the Royal Bombay Golf Club weekly handicap competition which took place on Thursday morning. There were twenty entries in the senior and 23 in the junior class, conditions being by medal play over nine holes of the course. The course was in good condition and has greatly improved during the last few days. The greens are very true with the exception of the second and sixth, both of which are new and are not likely to be up to much for some time to come. The second green is particularly bad, as not only is it very small, but there is hardly any grass on it, and consequently it is almost impossible to make an approach shot with any degree of certainty. If the ball pitches short it is held up by the long grass in front of the green and if pitched on to the green it is fairly certain to run over into the rough on the other side. Consequently a number of players come to grief at this hole. Considering the improved state of the course it was expected that some good returns would be made. On the contrary the cards sent in were not up to the average. In the senior class Russ (scr). Loundes (—1) and Nicholson (scr). tie for first place with nett scores of 43, Jessop, Lattey and Kidd being close up with 44. Russ started well with a four to the first hole and continuing to play steadily was two under fives at the sixth tee. He then took a six to the long hole on the Oval and finished up with two fives for the last two holes. Nicholson was sixteen for the first three holes and took five to the fourth. He did not improve his chance of winning with two sixes to the two holes on the Oval where his score was 33. He, however, finished up well with ten for last three holes getting the eighth and ninth in three each. Lowndes played a steady game with the exception of the fourth hole which cost him eight strokes. He did the last five holes in twenty.

Fourteen competitors in the Junior competition made returns. Sim (9) with a nett 37 winning very easily by five strokes from Clapham, Masshall, Watts, Currey and Kidson, all of whom returned nett scores of 42. Sim played really excellent round for a nine handicap man. Starting with a four to the first hole he got the second in five. His next four holes were not quite so good and cost him twenty-six, but he finished up with 3, 4, 4. Results:—

SENIORS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
C. A. Russ	43	Scr	43
M. F. Nicholson	43	Scr	43
R. C. Loundes	44	—1	43
J. W. Jessop	44	Scr	44
H. P. T. Lattey	44	Scr	44
R. Kidd	45	—1	44
A. Gittins	44	+1	45
E. E. Coombs	45	Scr	45
H. E. Hart	45	Scr	45
L. Thacker	48	—3	45
B. May	46	Scr	46
J. R. Abercrombie	45	+1	46

JUNIORS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
E. L. Sim	46	—9	37
A. L. Clapham	49	—7	42
J. W. Marshall	50	—8	42
T. H. Watts	48	—6	42
J. E. P. Currey	50	—8	42
F. Kidson	48	—6	42
E. W. Harvey	52	—9	43
E. E. Savi	50	—7	43
H. B. Murray	48	—5	43
C. E. Marsden	52	—8	44
P. W. Cresswell	48	—4	44
J. H. Skelton	50	—4	46
A. E. Kibblewhite	53	—6	47
A. P. Candler	56	—7	49

CRICKET AT POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Deccan Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

A two days' match was begun to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana comprising players from the city.

The local premier eleven scored 170 in the first innings to which the Deccan Gymkhana responded with 193 for 9 wickets. The scores were as follows:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. Anderson, run out	24
Mr. Macleod, c Usuff, b Erasha	12
Major Greig, b Saraff	51
Capt. Haughton, c Naidu, b Raskar	22
Mr. Wellesley, c Gaikwad, b Saraff	18
Mr. Wilson, b Saraff	1
Capt. Cooper, l.b.w., Raskar	2
Mr. Platt, b Saraff	0
Capt. Lucas, b Saraf	14
Colonel Rosher, not out	9
Mr. Gore Brown, b Raskar	12
Extras	5
Total...	170

DECCAN GYMKHANA,

1st. Innings.

Mr. Bhorgay, c Wellesley, b Gore Brown	27
Mr. Gaikwad, c Haughton, b Greig	19
Mr. Yasuff Beg, st Platt, b Anderson	34
Mr. Raskar, b Wilson,	0
Mr. Saraff, not out	65
Chief of Budgaon st Platt b Anderson	8
Mr. Mursoo, st Platt b Anderson	1
Mr. Lele, c Platt b Anderson	0
Mr. Erasha, run out	10
Mr. Despande, b Wilson,	4
Mr. Naidoo, to bat	0
Extras	25
Total	193

CRICKET.

The Presidency-Parsi Match at Poona.

Messrs. R. P. Meherhomji and H. F. Mulla have written to the Parsi Selection Committee expressing their inability to play for the Parsis at Poona. Their places, in the team, have been filled by Kanteenwalla and S. Gazdar respectively. Both these are new men. The former will keep wicket for the Parsis, while the latter is a fairly good medium pace bowler with a puzzling delivery, and is also a moderate bat.

P. Balu of the Hindu team, on whose bowling the Hindus are relying so much has not yet sent in a definite reply to the Committee's invitation, as he is yet doubtful whether he will be able to go to Poona.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Teams drawn from the Bombay Gymkhana representative of English and Scotch players in Bombay opposed each other on the Oval last evening, when as was perhaps only to be expected with so many to draw from. The Scots routed the Englishmen, who were beaten by 13 points. The first half was evenly contested, and the English line was crossed but once, McMillan converting, but in the second half the Scots were frequently dangerous, and twice they got over with nice passing, McMillan adding the extra points to one of them which was grounded between the posts. Dougall scored two of the tries and Royal the other.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The tie between Norfolk Regiment, from Belgaum and the Loyal North Lancs was decided to-day. The former after twenty minutes play put in a goal and shortly after crossing over added another, but after this the Lancs woke up and played a dashing game. After scoring one goal they harassed their opponent till full time but were unable to equalize and the game ended in a win for the Norfolks by two goals to one.

SPORT IN SIND.

Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

The fourth annual Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament was played on the courts of the Karachi Gymkhana during the week ended 17th August, 1912. The entries by a coincidence numbered the same as in 1911, namely thirty-four, which this year were divided thus:—Gentlemen's Singles twelve, Gentlemen's Doubles nine and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles thirteen. Matches were put on throughout the week at 7-30 a.m. and again at 5-45 p.m., while on the closing day it was necessary in addition to play a match—the final of the Gentlemen's Doubles—at 4-15 p.m. in order to bring the tournament to completion within the week.

THE SINGLES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

No long matches were required to decide the issues of the first round. In the second round probably the two most formidable competitors had to meet, namely, Mr. W. F. Hudson and Captain W. M. Turner. The match was decided on Wednesday morning and attracted a large attendance. Captain Turner was expected to win, but unfortunately he failed to strike his his best form with a result that Hudson playing excellently and with all his usual steadiness and accuracy, ran out a winner by two sets to love—6—1; 7—5. Hudson's even and calm temperament compared with that of his opponent was a substantial asset in his favour.

The semi-finals were played on Friday morning practically every afternoon having to be reserved for matches in the Mixed Doubles. In the top half Hudson disposed of E. Green 6—1; 6—0; but in spite of the score the match was full of long rallies and it was only the great accuracy of Hudson's play that prevented a very even encounter. In the other half Cotter, who came from Quetta for the tournament, had a long struggle with Travers. The latter looked a winner in both sets, but threw away critical points by careless play. Cotter stuck to his work with great determination and finally secured victory by two sets to love 9—7; 10—8.

The final was down for decision on Friday evening. Unfortunately Cotter was by no means fit and he went into court knowing he could not last long. He put up a splendid game however for a time, but when Hudson had secured the first set by seven games to give, Cotter retired leaving his opponent champion for 1912. Hudson is to be heartily congratulated on his success, and it is appropriate that his name should become enrolled on the Challenge Cup. The previous holders have been:—

1909 B. F. Jones.
1910 Capt. W. M. Turner.
1911 Capt. J. C. S. Rendall.

The following are the scores:—

First Round.

W. F. Hudson beat H. G. Cocke 6—0; 6—1.
Capt. W. M. Turner beat A. T. Karck 6—0; 8—6.
C. H. Penny beat Major C. Ravenhill 6—1; 6—0.
G. T. F. Cotter beat C. F. Ellis 6—2; 6—4.

Second Round.

E. Green beat H. R. Garst 6—1; 7—5.
W. F. Hudson beat Capt. W.M. Turner 6—1; 7—5.
G. S. F. Cotter beat C. H. Penny 10—8; 6—4.
F. G. Travers beat C. W. Bell 6—1; 6—3.

Semi-Final Round.

W. F. Hudson beat E. Green 6—1; 6—0.
G. S. F. Cotter beat F. G. Travers 9—7; 10—8.

Final Round.

W. F. Hudson beat G. S. F. Cotter 7—5; retired.

THE GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

The early rounds produced no very even matches. In the top half Captain Turner and Cotter came through to the final without the loss of a set as also did E. Green and E. J. Cumming in the other half. In the final Green and Cumming led at 5—3 with Green's service for the ninth game, but they lost this and the three next games also, and, with them, the set by seven games to give. The second set Captain Turner and Cotter also annexed 6—3 and this gave them the match. The previous winners have been 1909 B. F. Jones and J. McKenzie Davidson, 1910 Captain W. M. Turner and G. R. Chetham, 1911 Captain J. C. S. Rendall and F. Crawford. The full scores are as follows:—

First Round.

Captain W. M. Turner and G. S. F. Cotter beat C. H. Penny and F. St. J. Gebbie 6-1; 6-4.

The others drew byes.

Second Round.

F. G. Travers and H. L. Newman beat Captain St. John and H. G. Cocke, 6-3; 6-3.

Captain W. M. Turner and G. S. F. Cotter beat W. F. Hudson and C. F. Ellis 8-6; 6-2.

Captain H. C. W. Clive and O. M. Barnes beat P. W. Craker and Captain Normand 6-1; 6-4.

E. Green and E. J. Cumming beat A Greene and F. F. Tebbutt 6-0; 6-1.

Semifinal Round.

Captain W. M. Turner and G. S. F. Cotter beat F. G. Travers and H. L. Newman 6-3; 7-5.

E. Green and E. J. Cumming beat Captain H. C. W. Clive and O. M. Barnes 6-2; 6-3.

Final Round.

Captain W. M. Turner and G. S. F. Cotter beat E. Green and E. J. Cumming 7-5; 6-3.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

In this event Mrs. Ravenhill and Captain Turner carried all before them beating Mrs. Barnes and W. T. Hudson in the semi-final 6—2; 6—2 while; in the final they overcame Mr. and Mrs. E. Green 6—0; 6—2. Mrs. Ravenhill supported her formidable partner excellently. The winners in previous years have been

1909 L. C. Ogbourne and Mrs. Selwyn
1910 A. F. Thorpe and Mrs. Blunt
1911 G. R. Chetham and Mrs. Marshall

Full scores:—

First Round.

Captain H. Fenning and Mrs. Dickson beat H. G. Cocke and Mrs. T. J. Stephen 6—3; 6—3.

C. F. Ellis and Mrs. Ellis beat A. E. Cumming and Miss Chetham 6—0; 7—5.

Capt. W. M. Turner and Mrs. Ravenhill beat F. G. Travers and Mrs. Cooke 6—1; 6—3.

G. S. F. Cotter and Mrs. Turner beat Colonel C. H. N. Price and Mrs. Sangster 8—6; 6—1.

Rev. A. B. F. Cole and Mrs. Randall beat H. L. Newman and Mrs. Newman 6—4; 6—1.

Second Round.

W. F. Hudson and Mrs. Barnes beat Capt. Fenning and Mrs. Dickson 6—3; 6—3.

Capt. Turner and Mrs. Ravenhil beat T. F. Ellis and Mrs. Ellis 6—3; 6—1.

G. E. S. Cotter and Mrs. Turner beat Rev. A. B. F. Cole and Mrs. Randall 4—6; 6—4; 6—2.

E. Green and Mrs. Green w.o. H. E. H. Pratt and Mrs. Hubatt scratched.

Semi-final Round.

Capt. Turner and Mrs. Ravenhill beat W. F. Hudson and Mrs. Barnes 6—2; 6—2.

E. Green and Mrs. Green beat G. E. S. Cotter and Mrs. Turner 6—4; 8—6.

Final Round.

Capt. Turner and Mrs. Ravenhill beat E. Green and Mrs. Green 6—0; 6—2.

After the finals on Saturday evening Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, kindly presented the prizes. Colonel Price D. S. O. in the course of an excellent speech gave a brief history of the tournament and the proceedings closed with cheers for Mr. Lucas, Colonel Price and the Hon. Secretary.

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NEW BOOKS.

The Little Blue Devil by Dorothea Mackellar and Ruth Bedford. (Alston Rivers)—This book is a charming one, written in a singularly attractive and effective manner, and rejoicing in the most delightful hero we have met in a novel since Kipling's "Kim." Tony Ste. Croix is, in fact, essentially of the "Kim" type, though the story of his adventures and vicissitudes—from the time when, at the mature age of ten, he was abandoned by his worthless father and left to shift for himself—differs in every detail from that of Kimball O'Hara. It was in Paris, that Tony found himself alone in the world with a capital of eleven francs and a half wherewith to start his career, backed by indomitable "grit" and a precocious sense of independence and love of liberty. In one way and another he managed to earn his living honestly in many strange ways and in all parts of the world. Cabin boy on a French fruit boat, pulpil teacher at an English mission in Smyrna, bootblack in a Cairo hotel, station hand on a New Zealand sheep-run, chauffeur in England and abroad, seamen whenever his vagabond instinct prompted him to try his luck in a fresh quarter of the world, his story is an enthralling one during some thirteen strenuous years, until it turns on to conventional lines, when he 'discovers that he is the rightful heir to the barony and estates of Trent, held by his pretty young cousin Pamela, presumable Baroness Trent; but even then the interest is well maintained to the eminently satisfactory end.

Helen of Lancaster Gate by Philip Gibbs, (Herbert and Daniel).—"Helen of Lancaster Gate" was an especially unfortunate heroine. Not only did she marry an erratic and very poor painter, but her father was sent to prison for overstepping the legal limits of frenzied finance. Yet all through Helen held her head high. When the rest of the family turned against the unfortunate company promoter, she helped him through his troubles. She bore with her trying husband and won out in the end. It is a capital story, this. It goes on getting better and better, and the end is a delightful surprise which makes one lay the book down with a tearful eye and a warm gratitude for Mr. Gibbs's happy inventions. The book has not quite the same intensity as "The Street of Adventure," but it will be more widely liked.

Pillars of Smoke by Mrs. Stanley Wrench (Long).—It is pleasant and refreshing to find in the wilderness of current fiction an oasis such as this book. The story is true to nature and full of the pathos of the country-side. It is not idyllic, but at the same time it is not squalid, although it often deals with unlovely things. Two country girls and their brother are contrasted with a family similarly composed at a neighbouring farm. One group is natural, the other somewhat upsetting. There are loves and hates, village scandals and abuses, all most convincingly drawn. Every character is alive, clear-cut, and sharply focussed. The rustic customs of North Oxfordshire are so excellently portrayed that the book is a valuable contribution to folk-lore records. We have but one regret on turning the last page, and that is that the amiable Jess is sacrificed to a false ideal of duty. A character so wholly beautiful deserved better of her creator. By the way "Eliza" for Elia is a misprint that Elia himself would have enjoyed.

The Narrow Escape of Lady Hardwell by Frankfort Moore (Constable).—Mr. Frankfort Moore has chosen a fine theme, but he has treated it too cavalierly. With due care and elaboration this would have been a Meredithian story. It opens in fantasy and ends in realism. Jasper Brooke, explorer, goes out to seek the unusual. So far, so good. He wanders about the South Downs on Coronation Night and climbs a lonely tower to watch the beacons. On the tower he meets a lovely ill-used, unhappy lady who is about to commit suicide. He saves her. This is unusual enough, but the rest of the book fails of its fine fantastic promise. Yet it is a good society story, full of cleverly observed character, and with pictures, pleasant and unpleasant, of Mayfair and of country-house life. We have to thank Mr. Moore for adding yet another excellent cricket match to the fiction of the willow. Needless to say, Jasper Brooke fell in love with the lady he saved. But alas! she was married and he was engaged to a merry, charming girl with whom he had nothing in common. This girl's commonsense and independence saved the situation, and Brooke, ever chivalrous and upright, though sorely tempted came at last to happiness. Readers must find out for themselves how the knot was united and how Lady Hardwell was rid of her abominable and brutal husband.

"The Fly in the Ointment," by Frances Hammond is a fine and moving novel, a story "woven from the threads of life," as very good one is, with the plot envolved from the action and reaction of the character and temperament of the people concerned. They are many, and all convincingly real: Theo, the heroine—a girl whose nature was as beautiful as her face, but whose small body was grievously deformed—her brutal father, a type that unfortunately, is not at all uncommon, her lovely, malicious young cousin Muriel, and her good friends, staunch, sensible Miss Rutherford, poor Tom Redhurst, kindest and most chivalrous of men, and dear little Babs Underwood; while even the minor characters, Lettice Underwood and Aunt Amy and "Bobbie," the old Scottish nurse, are admirable individualised. A story that holds the reader's sympathetic interest right through. (Chapman and Hall.)

A strange and mystic romance is "The Night Land," by William Hope Hodgson, which opens with a brief and touching idyll of young love and marriage, ended untimely by death, and continues as a weird allegory of a vast and shadowy Night Land peopled by "Silent Ones" and Evil Forces and horrific Monsters; but where Love and Honour and Faithfulness and the House of Joy were found by he who from out of the grim shadows heard the voice of his lost beloved, Mirdath the Beautiful and set out to seek her. A queer, elusive, book, with a curious charm about it, enhanced by the quaint seventeenth-century diction. (Eveleigh Nash.)

An admirable little book is "China as it Really Is," by "A Resident in Pekin," presumably an Englishman who was born and has lived two-thirds of his life in China, and supplies, tersely, but in extremely interesting fashion; a fund of valuable information concerning the Chinese nation which is bound to play an important part in the world's history within the next few years. One of the most important chapters, from a feminine point of view, is that on the status of women, which for centuries has been the lowest of any civilised state in the world, though, thanks largely to the efforts and influence of Mrs. Archibald Little, a better era has already dawned for these Chinese women. (Eveleigh Nash).

Many people will recall reading with pleasure some years ago "Stalks Abroad," a book which made at once a wide welcome for itself by its lively descriptions of sport and travel. The writer was Mr. Harold Wallace, F.R.G.S., and he is about to bring out another book on "The Big Game of Central and Western China." The ground traversed by Mr. Wallace was entirely new to sportsmen, and as he was accompanied by a naturalist who spoke Chinese fluently a great deal of valuable information about the habits and natural history of the game was obtained. In addition to the larger species of game, a collection of small mammals and rare birds was secured in the course of the expedition, and some of these it is believed, are unknown to naturalists. It is claimed that no modern English work deals so comprehensively with the fauna of Central and Western China. The book is to be finely illustrated from the author's drawings, and Mr. Murray is to publish it shortly.

Dr. Emil Michael is a learned Jesuit who has written a "History of the German People from the Thirteen Century to the Close of the Middle Ages." The work is at present in course of translation, and is to be published in five volumes. It is chiefly concerned with economics, law, religion, education, social developments science, and the fine arts, though other aspects of German civilisation in the Middle Ages are by no means ignored.

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AHMEDABAD NOTES.

The Governor's Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 21.

The Royal Gardens Theatre, temporarily erected in Jahannamabad, one of our suburbs, was visited for one night only, on last Saturday, by a small but select dramatic company, which played a neat little one-act thing called "Sunset." When I arrived at the entrance door I was rather disappointed to see the notice, "House Full," displayed; but I managed to push my way in and with difficulty found standing room at the back of the pit. The play is so well known that it needs no description from me. Suffice to say that Miss Nyleve Strainerrong made a splendind Aunt Drusilla, that the sisters, Ivan and Lois, represented by Mme. Estelle Plumber and Miss Adrif Bretonne, respectively, looked so pretty and behaved so charmingly that it was no wonder that Lawrence Leigh (Mr. G. Gubgub) found himself in a dilemma by falling in love with both of them. The part of Azariah Stodd, a young squire, was fittingly rendered by The Marmalado, and the poor old innocent father of the two unsophisticated daughters (Ivan and Lois) was portrayed to the life by Mr. Algy Marmion. The crowded house manifested its appreciation of the skilful acting of the company by frequent applause and the heroine, Miss Bretonne deservedly came in for a shower of bouquets and chocolates.

The dresses were exquisite creations by Messrs. Paquin, Darzi, Verandah and Co., and the catering was in the capable and experienced hands of Signor Pikwiko. Messrs. Lor Lumme Bros. and Masalji Bhai Kairuzo were responsible for the scenery and the lighting, which were perfect in their way.

We have once more had the honour and the pleasure of a visit from their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke. In the afternoon of the day of their arrival they were kind enough to attend the final meeting of the Ahmedabad Cattle Relief Fund Committee, at which the Governor himself took the chair and was given a very warm welcome by the many who were present.

Mr. H. L. Painter I.C.S., our Collector and the originator of the now famous cattle kitchen scheme, in moving the adoption of the report, pointed out its salient features, laying special emphasis on its efficiency and cheapness, for with total admissions of 5,281 selected cattle there were only 28 deaths, while the births numbered 156, and the cost per head per day worked out at only a little over 3 annas. He was followed in support of the motion by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal and the Rev. Dr. Taylor. H. E. the Governor, in putting the motion to the meeting, after giving due credit to all who had, in any way, helped to make the scheme a success, called attention to the fact that Ahmedabad had now entered upon its five hundred and first year of history and seizing upon a remark made by the Rev. Dr. Taylor to the effect that all classes and creeds had been drawn closer together by having worked unitedly for the saving of valuable bovine life, he expressed the fervent hope that all the citizens of Ahmedabad would at all times in the future manifest a like spirit of unity and would organise even more fully and harmoniously than in the past for the well-being of the city and all its concerns. The resolution was unanimously carried by acclamation. Thereupon, on the motion of Sardar K. B. Rustomji, seconded by Mr. Purshomtadas Thakordas, the energetic hon. secretary of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to H. E. the Governor for his kindness in presiding at the meeting.

Thereafter we all, Their Excellencies and hundreds of specially invited guests, betook ourselves to the stately mansion of Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, where we spent a most pleasant evening. Sir Chinubhai and Lady Chinubhai spared no effort, nor expense to give pleasure to all their guests. Just as darkness was setting in we enthusiastically drank the healths of their Excellencies and bade our host and hostess good-bye. Their Excellencies gave fresh proof of their deep interest in education by attending an interesting function held on Tuesday afternoon in a large and beautiful mandap erected in the grounds of the Gujarat College.

Mr. R. P. Barrow I. C. S., Commissioner, N. D. opened the proceedings by briefly stating the object of the gathering and he was followed by the Rev. W. G. Robertson, Principal of the College, who conclusively showed us the pressing need there was for the extensions that were to be inaugurated that day by H. E. The Governor. Thereupon Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal very modestly explained that it was a remark made by H. E. the Governor while here last February which had induced him to come forward and supply the necessary funds for the erection of the two new buildings, viz., the King Emperor George V. Hall and the Sir George Clarke Library, the foundation stones of which he now begged His Excellency to be so good as to lay. In the interesting speech which His Excellency made in reply to this request, after extolling the public-spirited generosity of Sir Chinubhai, he emphasised the need of widespread education and especially urged the students present to imbibe a real love of learning for its own sake. He also prophesied a still further growth for the college and expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when we should have a properly equipped university in our midst. To this end he inculcated the spirit of trust and co-operation, trust in and co-operation with the Government, and trust in cooperation with each other. Thereupon H. E., proceeded to lay well and truly the two stones, and afterwards, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee P. Vakil, C.I.E., a most cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Their Excellencies. After Mr. Barrow had wreathed and presented lovely bouquets to their Excellencies and to Sir and Lady Chinubhai the meeting dispersed, Their Excellencies motoring straight to the station and departing by special train.

After enjoying a much needed break of a week we had fairly heavy rain last night, but to-day (Wednesday) it is once more bright and clear, and long may it continue so.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUG. 19

There has been a disquieting cessation of rain from the 9th of August, the weather conditions since then being half sunny and half cloudy. Last evening there was a sharp drizzle and the overhanging clouds indicate rain at any moment. Amazingly enough the prices of food-stuffs have gone up instead of down. The Baniah explains that owing to the Ramzan fast the big and small send luxuries to every mosque to feed the pious fasters, hence the demand is too great on the available supply.

A notification in the latest Residency orders forbids motor-cars being run over a speed of twelve miles per hour in the Cantonment of Secunderabad between James Street, Railway Bridge and Oxford Street, and eight miles in Market Street, Shubrick Street, Saunders Street, de Sausmarez Street and Hill Street. In the Moglai high roads and streets however, these restrictions are yet to apply and the preservation of life is calculated to be sufficiently assured by the warning whistle blown of approaching cars by half-sleepy police javans. Thanks to the inventive genius of the ex-Kutwal the passer-by is not at a loss to know who is coming. A single note announces the approach of an ordinary motorist, a double note that of the Commissioner of Police (Kutwal), a treble that of the Prime Minister and a quadruple that of the head of the State.

Within the past few days football has been much in evidence to excite the enthusiasm of its admirers. In the Nizam College tournament, the 92nd Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, beat the All Saints High School by two goals to nil and the Sherwood Foresters by three goals to one one semi-finals. In a friendly match the All Saints beat the Ashmat Club by seven goals to nil and in their inter-class contest (a new introduction by the present Rector for which he is offering a cup and medals) between the 5th and 6th forms, the result was a draw, though either side played superbly to win. Football now seems to be the "go" and outshines cricket which two decades ago lived a robust life here.

The Hon the Resident has sanctioned the appointment of a Sub-Committee for the purpose of re-assessing the taxation of lands and buildings situated in the Residency Bazaars, Chudder Ghaut, and to which Mr. Shapurji Olkarji is nominated chairman and Mr. D. Dixit and Sait Sardarmal Suganmal members.

THE WEATHER.

Stronger Development of the Monsoon.

GENERAL RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

The monsoon has been decidedly stronger in the Peninsula and Burma and there is a tendency to the formation of a storm off the Coromandel Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, in South Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, the Deccan, North and East Bengal, Assam, Upper and Lower Burma; fairly general in south-east Madras; local in Bombay, the Deccan, on the north Madras coast, in the north-west of the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa; a few falls also occurred in the Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Mangalore reports 8 inches; Mercara, Gulbarga and Masulipatam, each 1 inch; Mysore and Cuddalore, one inch and a half; Bellary, 2 inches; Jagdalpur one and a half; Purnea, 3 inches; Balasore and Mymensingh, 1 inch; Chittagong, 2 inches; Cherrapunji, 10 inches; Dhubri, one inch and a half; Sibsagar and Mandalay, 1 inch; Myitkyina, Bhamo and Akyab, 4 inches; Moulmein, Tavoy and Victoria Point, one inch and a half.

Forecast: No larger change.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	47·05	47·98	47·86	43·34
Thursday, 22nd August ...	0·01	0·00	0·01	0.04
Total	47·06	47·98	47·87	43·38
Same date last year.........	45·02	47·20	47·33	40·06

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	43·98	55·24	40·27

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 22nd Aug. In.	cts.	Total up-to-date. In.	cts.
0·0	0·0	51	98

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

KOTAH DIVISION.

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 10th August to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 17th August 1912:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandra	50	37	Bulsar	71	10
Panjoo	49	24	Nausari	56	53
Vaiturni	69	19	Bardoli	57	87
Alot	20	29	Nandarbar	19	66
Pachpahar	17	62	Nardana	12	18
Kotah	16	28	Surat	47	50
Indergarh	22	93	Kim	38	10
Ganjapur City ...	20	70	Kosumba	32	80
Hindaun City ...	21	49½	Rajpardi	37	65
Bayena	19	40	Broach	46	78
Bharatpur	17	52	Malsar	27	70
Palghar	63	69	Dabhoi	38	88
Gholwad	67	9	Bareda	44	19
Daman	71	37			

AHMEDABAD DIVISION.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Mahmadabad	27	39	Limkheda	33	96
Ahmedabad	33	99	Dohad	19	75
Viramgam	22	82	Amerghar	30	75
Patri	21	44	Rutlam	18	92
Severlia	25	50	Nagda	19	70
odura	31	70			

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (21st)	97·3	80·0	...	...
Jask	91·3	81·8	...	...
Muskat (21st)	88·3	84·1	...	0·26
Multan	100·8	82·5	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	92·4	75·9	...	13·03
Lahore	94·9	82·2	...	10·29
Sirsa	96·8	82·0	...	7·94
Ambala	95·5	78·9	...	19·77
Delhi	97·5	81·8	...	16·86
Agra	93·0	80·0	...	11·28
Mainpuri	95·8	76·1	...	20·67
Jhansi	94·5	78·5	...	22·79
Cawnpore	95·2	79·4	...	21·94
Allahabad	94·6	80·0	...	17·15
Jacobabad	105·1	81·8	...	0·37
Karachi	88·5	79·5	...	3·15
Ajmer	89·6	77·2	...	10·91
Jaipur	95·2	76·1	...	24·07
Kotah	93·6	78·1	...	18·20
Bhuj	92·0	75·5	...	19·92
Dwarka	88·3	80·2	...	21·87
Veraval	84·1	78·3	...	26·16
Rajkot	91·1	73·3	...	25·75
Bhavnagar Para	91·0	79·5	...	33·21
Surat	88·9	78·1	...	46·92
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	34·43
Deesa	91·3	74·9	...	14·59
Neemuch	89·9	72·0	...	17·54
Indore	88·6	72·6	...	23·17
Jubbulpore	90·3	75·3	...	23·34
Saugor	90·3	74·1	...	24·87
Hoshangabad	90·2	75·9	...	28·90
Khandwa	91·2	76·6	...	11·33
Akola	89·2	77·1	...	15·85
Amraoti	88·8	75·8	...	16·32
Nagpur	80·6	75·8	...	39·36
Chanda	91·5	78·0	...	31·05
Raipur	89·7	77·6	...	30·42
BOMBAY	85·1	78·4	0·04	43·38
Ratnagiri	83·0	75·4	0·53	79·94
Mormugao	82·0	76·2	0·10	83·52
Karwar	81·7	75·0	0·42	87·37
Malegaon	92·9	71·1	...	10·00
Ahmednagar	60·1	70·5	...	6·11
Poona	85·0	72·3	...	12·22
Sholapur	89·3	73·1	0·73	8·56
Bijapur	91·2	71·8	0·60	5·70
Belgaum	79·3	68·5	...	55·50
Aurangabad	87·9	70·2	...	12·87
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	76·7	...	21·55
Hyderabad	88·3	74·7	0·15	11·39
Mangalore	80·3	72·3	8·08	110·28
Calicut	78·3	72·6	0·32	100·43
Cochin	79·7	73·2	0·06	85·21
Colombo	85·0	77·5	...	26·55
Masulipatam	92·8	76·2	0·95	16·98
Bellary	96·0	71·8	2·23	5·79
Cuddapah	88·7	77·6	0·20	4·92
Madras	90·0	75·5	...	7·65
Bangalore	80·3	67·8	0·13	10·17
Coimbatore	85·4	69·8	...	4·46
Trichinopoly	97·1	76·8	...	5·06
Negapatam	93·7	74·7	0·20	2·12

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy and showing bolls. Food-grains doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton smaller area sown this year.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop making slow progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright with sunshine. Cotton plants healthy but require rain. Cotton smaller area sown this year than last year. Gingelly in flowers. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Resowing nearly completed.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton sowing making good progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thurday, the 22nd August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly and moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputna.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in west Central india.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·53", Mormugao 0·10", and Karwar 0·42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0·73", Bijapur 0·60", and Hyderabad 0·15." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula, Mangalore recording a very heavy fall of 8.08." Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and local in Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast. To the north of latitude 20 N. weather has been rainless. Conditions remain favourable for rainfall in the southern half of the Deccan.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, and local rain in Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras Coast. Some showers are possible in south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 22nd August, was 29 806 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mericurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 23rd Aug., 1912.

469. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) to-day Monday the 26th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

470. Promotions. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "E" Company:—

No 5195 Corpl G Hildreth, to be Lce Sergt vice J V Hildreth promoted.

No 4553 C clist F Warder, to be Corporal to fill an existing vacancy.

No 5531 Cyclist H Templeton, to be Lce Corpl to fill an existing vacancy.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley 500 prizes aggregating Rs. 5,110 and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs. 4 to the Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 23rd Aug., 1912.

1 Tuesday next, August the 27th instant, is a bank holiday and the Commandant proposes to have the first ride out of the season to Antop Hill.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out by their syce in the early morning to Mahaluxmi Station, and leave by the 7-30. train from Church Gate Station, Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Refreshments will be provided by the Corps.

Newly joined members are reminded that if they are not already in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

The return journey will be arranged so as to arrive at place of Rendezvous about 10-30 a.m.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The two matches for Saturday afternoon next, the 24th instant, commencing from 4 p.m. at Colaba Range are:—

200 yards 8 shots, last 7 to count, 2nd Class Figure.
300 yards 8 shots last 7 to count, 1st Class Figure.

3. There will be no drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 27th instant.

P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

....	For week ending 9th Aug, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 9th Aug 1912.	For week ending 9th Aug, 1911.	Total from 1st April to 9th Aug 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	21	450	24	424
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	19	458	16	487
Vessels transported	16	304	16	294
Vessels attended to	...	43	3	26
Vessels warped	...	35	2	19

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

Colonies have in the course of history been regarded in very different lights. It has taken many years to scotch and kill the idea that Colonies are mere Tom Tiddler's grounds for the ruling nation to exploit. Naive expressions of contempt for the rights of natives are not unknown in portions of the British Empire. There appear to be representatives of the old opinions in German East Africa, if we may judge by a conversation with a German settler reported in a recent travel-book ("Through the Heart of Africa"). "The new civil administration of Herr Dernburg is "far worser' than the old military regime. Formerly if a native was lacking in what any kind of white man considered the proper respect due to him, the white man had but to report it, and the offender was severely punished. "Nowadays, the plaintiff has to produce evidence!" Comment is, indeed, superfluous.

Lord John Russell, and not, according to a common mistake, Sir Robert Peel, being Prime Minister on Wordsworth's death in 1850, made the appointment of Tennyson as Laureate, though not without some demur and only after nearly the most considerable of his literary supporters in Parliament, A. W. Kinglake, of "Eothen" fame, had used an influence, which proved decisive. For Monckton Milnes had indeed brought Tennyson's claims forward, but did not think his relations with the Government of the day justified him in pressing them. He therefore asked his own and Tennyson's old Cambridge intimate, Milnes, for good offices on Tennyson's behalf. Lord John still objected to one whom he considered so unlike Wordsworth for that post's successor. "If," said Kinglake, "you will read 'Ulysses' (a poem then recently published), you will detect, I think, a good deal of the Wordsworthian ring, and withdraw your objection." The Minister did so, with the result that the credit of the nomination belongs to Russell, though that of the pension, of course, rests with Peel.

This is the jubilee year of the Great Eastern Railway, and the "G. E. R. Magazine" issues an interesting special double number, with coloured plates, in commemoration. Mr. Cecil J. Allen, of the Engineers' Department, points out that in 1862, four grades of passengers were carried over all parts of the system: first-class, second-class, third-class, and "Parliamentary"; the trains on which third-class coaches were run were, however, very few in number and slow in transit, while "Parliamentary" tickets were only issued by two trains on each route daily, one in each direction. Usually one train a day on each route was described as "express," and, although carrying both first and second-class passengers, supplementary fares were charged. Certain other trains were also designated as "quick"—a laudatory appellation which one would think hardly deserved in the case of such a train as the 4-0 p. m. from Ipswich to London, which called at every station except Ardleigh, Ingatestone, Ilford, Forest Gate, and Mile End. One could hardly imagine the present-day traveller paying supplementary express fare for the privilege of riding by a train starting from Yarmouth at 5-40 a. m., and calling at all stations to Ipswich, and then at Manningtree, Colchester, Mark's Tey, Witham, Chelmsford, and Stratford!

The terminus was at Bishopsgate—the present high level goods station; and the first station out, one mile distant, was known as Mile End. In foggy weather no up trains called at Mile End. The next station beyond was Stratford, where the Cambridge and Colchester main lines diverge; only twelve out of the fifty-eight down trains running daily from Bishopsgate ran through this important centre without stopping, while the whole of the sixty-four up trains, expresses included, called there for ticket-taking purposes. On Sundays the number of trains worked in and out of Bishopsgate totalled eighty-three, as against 122 on week-days. At this early date there was no line through Hackney Downs; Chingford, Walthamstow, Seven Sisters, and Palace Gates did not exist on the railway map, while Enfield was reached via Stratford, Tottenham, and Angel Road, or, as it was then called, Water Lane. The Ongar branch stopped short at Loughton. Cromer, Felixstowe, Clacton, and Walton were practically unknown as holiday centres, not having then been reached by railway.

Some comparisons of the past with the present from interesting reading. Cambridge was served in 1862, by fourteen trains—seven in each direction, mostly slow—the best time being that of the 5.0 p.m. down express, which accomplished the journey in ninety-eight minutes, with one intermediate stop at Bishop's Stortford. The non-stop run of 32 3-4 miles, to the latter town was the longest then scheduled, and occupied 52 minutes. The present best time between London and Bishop's Stortford has been reduced to 42 minutes, and that to Cambridge to 71 minutes, while the latter town is now served by 24 expresses, 2 mail trains, and 14 slow trains daily, numbering in all 40 to and from London. Yarmouth enjoyed the modest total of 8 trains via Ipswich—four in each direction—the fastest of which ambled down from the Metropolis in 4 hours 35 minutes. This time has been cut during the past 50 years by nearly one-half—to the present figure of 2 1-2 hours—while the number of trains, all express for at least some portion of their journey, has risen to 23 (24 on Mondays), of which only the very slowest one takes as long in transit as the fastest express of 1862. In the suberban district the most lavish local service provided was that to and from Woolwich, which was furnished with a total of eighty-one trains daily, thirty-one running to and from Bishopsgate at approximately hourly intervals, and fifty to and from Fenchurch-street every half-hour.

The sparrow does not bear the best of reputations among farmers, but a fact much to his credit is reported to have been recently discovered in some of the Western States of America. In that region the growers of "alfalfa," or lucerne, now-a-days one of the staple crops, find their prosperity menaced by the "alfalfa weevil," which threatens to be as mischievous as the "boll weevil" in the cotton districts of the South. On some farms the English sparrow has proved the most vigorous enemy of this new pest, and the Government authorities are about to try experiments to test his efficiency in this raspect, and to compare it with that of other birds.

During the forty-five years of the late Mikado's reign perhaps the most wonderful of the revolutions among his people took place in the domain of science. Smatterings of Western science had found their way into Japan for more than a century before the Mikado ascended the throne in 1867, but the systematic training of Japanese youth in European and American Universities was entirely due to the far-seeing wisdom of the Emperor Mutsu Hito. To mathematics Japanese students in Europe have specially devoted themselves, the importance of this science to the study of all the others being early recognised. Physical science is now taught in all the schools of Japan, and numbers its University professors by the hundreds, though it was introduced into the country barely thirty years ago, when Professor Kanjiro returned from Yale and made known the wonders of natural law to his countrymen. Zoology, botany, astronomy, electricity, are now commonplaces in Japan's educational system, and the new and important science of seismology practically owes its existence to the patient investigations of the Japanese themselves.

To the person learned in the classical tongues the sudden occurrence of the strange word "Boviander" immediately suggests a novel hybrid. It would be easy to formulate a convincing derivation of the word from the Greek; and then to form a picture of a new species of centaur wherein the bull should take the part allotted by classical mythology to the horse. To find the word heading a page in a recent book on British Guiana was provocative of visions of some new tribe of hybrid animals in the back-blocks of South America. Search in the book for elucidation of the mystery brought interesting enlightenment. "Bovianders" are indeed peculiar to the Guiana back-blocks, but they are wholly human. For Boviander is only "'Bove Yonder," and is the delightful name given to those half-breed races who live "'Bove Yonder"—the gesture of the back-turned thumb is left to the imagination. It would be difficult to find a more wholly charming word, or a simpler or a more fascinating derivation.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS
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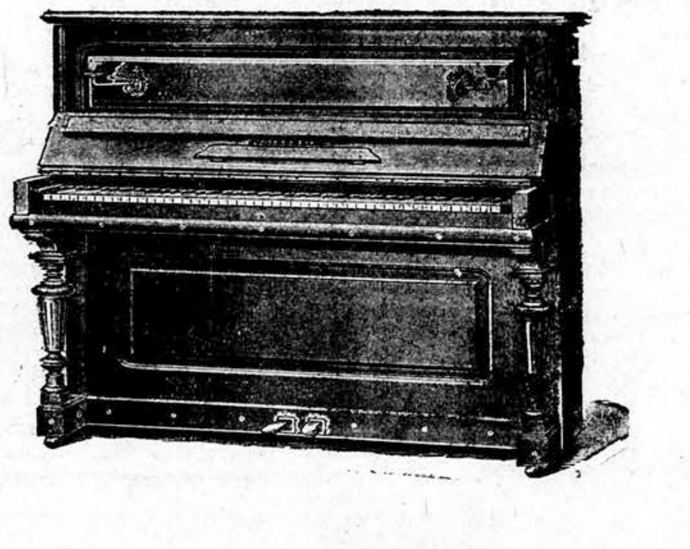

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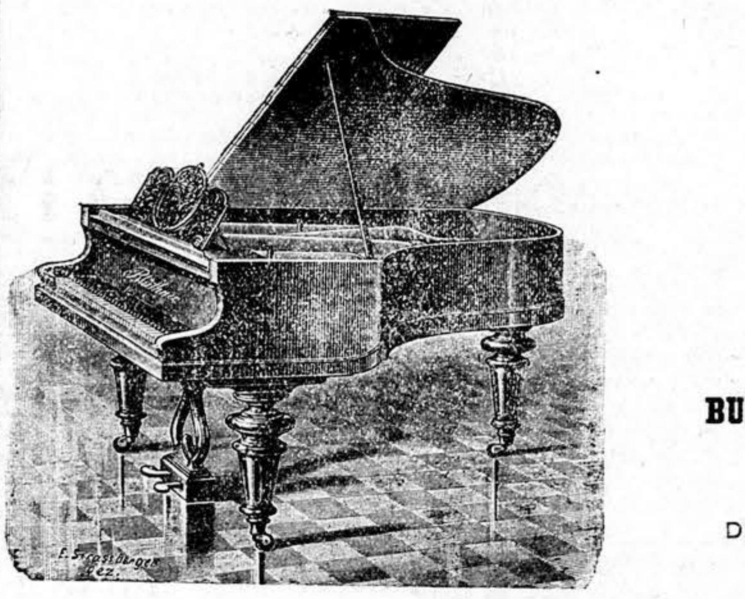

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Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

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Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since.* It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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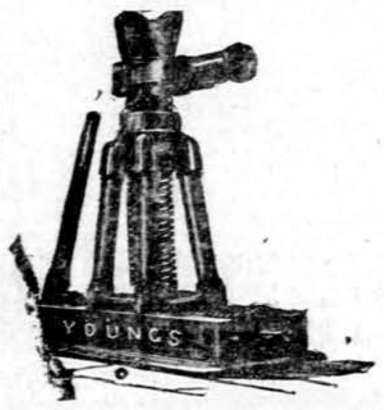

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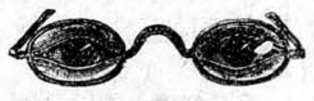

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